西藏外交文件

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註冊商標



西藏外交文件

上編　譯者導言

(I)關於唐廣德元年吐蕃入寇長安及建中四年締結藏華甥舅聯盟之經過情形

……唐貞觀八年，其贊普弄讚（原註贊普王號。）遣使朝貢請婚，太宗不許。吐蕃率衆屯於松州之西境，入寇。太宗命將，率步騎五萬，擊敗之。弄讚大懼，引兵退，遣使謝罪，因復請婚。太宗以宗女文成公主下嫁。（光祈按：時在貞觀十五年。）令江夏郡王道宗持節送之。弄讚親迎於河源，而歸。別爲公主築城，立棟宇。公主惡其人皆赭面，贊普遂令國中權罷之。亦自襲紈綺，釋氈罽，漸慕華風。仍遣酋豪子弟，請入國學，以習詩書。又請中國文士，典其疏表。高宗立，授弄讚爲駙馬都尉，封西海郡王。因請蠶種及造酒碾磑紙墨之匠，並許焉。則天時，弄讚元孫棄隸縮贊立，復請婚。中宗亦妻以所養雍王女金城公主。帝幸始平縣，設帳於百頃泊側。引王公宰相及吐蕃使入宴。酒闌，命吐蕃使前，諭以公主

孩幼割慈遠嫁之旨。上欷歔久之，因命學士李嶠等十七人賦詩餞別。改始平為金城縣；又改其地為鳳池鄉愴別里。公主至吐蕃，亦別築一城以居。睿宗時，楊矩受吐蕃厚賂，歸為代請河西九曲以為金城公主湯沐地，與之；未久而叛。元宗十七年，吐蕃恃强，表疏悖慢。帝怒，遣將大破之。復請和。遂命使臣往視金城公主，吐蕃復進表朝貢如初。公主亦別有進獻，並奏請毛詩禮記左傳文選各一部，亦與之。正字于休烈疏諫，不報，卒與之。二十四年，常侍崔希逸以殺白狗為盟誑吐蕃，計破於青海；復絕朝貢。二十八年，冠維州，又破之，得安戎城，詔改為平戎。二十九年春，金城公主薨。吐蕃來告，仍請和，上不許。乾元後，吐蕃乘唐間隙，盡有戎境。肅宗年間，吐蕃遣使請盟。郭子儀令於鴻臚寺插血，以申蕃戎之禮。廣德元年，吐蕃以京師失守，故因降將高庭暉入長安，立廣武王為帝；旋為郭子儀設疑兵，悉衆遁去。建中二年，吐蕃請以賀蘭山為界。四年，遣官盟於清水，即大詔前甥舅聯盟碑也。……（光祈按：見衞藏圖識之西藏源流考篇中。）

……大詔寺廊，有唐公主，吐蕃贊普及贊普妾白布國王女神像。俗云：唐公主好善，修大小詔。白布國王女同參淨業，因並祀焉。……大詔前，有唐碑二：其一，為德宗盟碑；一

爲穆宗盟碑，卽長慶碑。（原註：見齊次風西藏諸水考注）今惟有德宗碑文尙存，然亦剝蝕不可讀矣。……（光祈按：見衞藏圖識之撫記篇中）

……會德宗初卽位，以德綏四方，徵其俘囚五百餘人，各給衣一襲，使（韋）倫統還其國，與之約和，勅邊將無得侵伐。吐蕃始聞歸其人，不之信，及蕃俘入境，部落皆畏威懷惠。其贊普乞立贊謂倫曰：不知是來也，而有三恨，奈何！倫曰：未達所謂。乞立贊曰：不知大國之喪而弔不及哀，一也。不知山陵之期而賻不成禮，二也。不知皇帝舅聖明繼立，已發衆軍三道連衡；今靈武之師，聞命輟已；而山南之師，已入扶文，蜀師已趨灌口，追且不及；是三恨也。……（建中）四年正月，詔張鎰與尙結贊盟於淸水。將盟，鎰與結贊約：各以二千人赴壇；所執兵者半之，列於壇外二百步；散從者半之，分立壇下。鎰與賓佐齊映齊抗，及會盟官崔漢衡樊澤常魯于頔等七人，皆朝服。結贊與其本國將相論悉頰藏論藏熱論利陁斯官者論力徐等亦七人，俱升壇爲盟。初約，漢以牛，蕃以馬。鎰恥與之盟，將殺其禮，乃謂結贊曰：漢非牛不田，蕃非馬不行；今請以羊豕犬三物代之。結贊許諾。塞外無豕，結贊請出羝羊，鎰出犬及羊。乃於壇北刑之，雜血二器而歃盟文。『唐有天下，恢奄

禹跡。舟車所至，莫不率俾。以累聖重光，歷年惟永。彰王者之丕業，被四海之聲教。與吐蕃贊普，代爲婚姻，固結隣好，安危同體；甥舅之國，將二百年。其間或因小忿，棄惠爲讐，封疆騷然，靡有寧歲。皇帝踐阼，愍茲黎元，俾釋俘隸，以歸蕃落。蕃國展禮，同茲叶和，行人往復，累布成命。是必詐謀不起，兵車不用矣。彼猶以兩國之要求之永久；古有結盟，今請用之。國家務息邊人，外其故地，棄利蹈義，堅盟從約。今國家所守界：涇州西至彈箏峽西口，隴州西，至清水縣。鳳州西，至同谷縣，暨劍南西山，大渡河東，爲漢界。蕃國守鎭在蘭渭原會，西至臨洮；東至成州，抵劍南西界磨些諸蠻。大渡水西南，爲蕃界。其兵馬鎭守之處，州縣見有居人，彼此兩邊；見屬漢諸蠻，以今所分，見住處依前爲定。其黃河以北，從故新泉軍，直北至大磧，直南至賀蘭山駱駝嶺爲界。中間悉爲閑田。盟文有所不載者：蕃有兵馬處，蕃守；漢有兵馬處，漢守。並依見守，不得侵越。其先未有兵馬處，不得新置，並築城堡耕種。今二國將相受辭而會，齋戒將事，告天地山川之神，惟神照臨，無得愆墜。其盟文藏於宗廟，副在有司，二國之成，其永保之』結贊亦出盟文，不加於坎，但埋牲而已。盟畢，結贊請鎰就壇之西南隅佛幄中焚香爲誓。誓之畢，復升壇飲酒；獻酬之禮，各用其物，以將厚意，

而歸。……（光祈按：見舊唐書吐蕃傳）

……刑牲壇北，雜其血以進約：『唐地：涇州右盡彈箏峽，隴州右極清水，鳳州西，盡同谷劍南，盡西山大度水。吐蕃守鎮：蘭渭原會，西臨洮，東成州，抵劍南西磨些諸蠻，大度水之西南，盡大河，北自新泉軍抵大磧，南極賀蘭駱駝嶺。其間為閑田，二國所棄戍地毋

(一)瘕悉董摩——(二)陀土度——(三)揭利失若——(四)勃弄若——(五)詎素若

(六)論贊素——(七)棄宗弄贊 卒於六五〇——口——(八)禁 六五〇至六七九——(九)器弩悉弄 六七九至七〇三

(十)棄隸蹜贊 七〇三即位——(十一)乞黎蘇籠臘贊 卒於七五三——(十二)挈悉籠臘贊 七五三即位

(十三)乞立贊 卒於七九七
- (十四)足之煎 七九七至八〇四
- (十五)某 八〇四至八一七
  - (十六)彝泰贊普可黎可足 八一七至八三八
  - (十七)達磨 八三八至八四二
    - (十八)乞離胡（綝氏） 八四二即位

增兵，毋創城堡，毋耕邊田。』既盟。……（光祈按：見新唐書吐蕃傳。）

吐蕃世系表。姓勃窣野氏，自瘕悉董摩始見史册。至棄宗弄贊國始强大。傳十七世，至達磨而系絕。綝氏之乞離胡繼之。國遂衰，不能復通於中國云。

（光祈按：右列一段，係錄自王桐齡氏新著東洋史初版商務書館印行。）

……在（西歷紀元後）第七世紀之時，有藏王名Song-tsen Gam-po）光祈按：卽棄宗弄贊。）者，執政，是爲西藏文明之破曉。其時佛教傳入西藏，雖已有二百年之歷史，但信徒極爲罕少。新王（棄宗弄贊）登基之際，年僅十三；卽位之後，執政甚久。彼嘗征服緬甸北方，及中國西部；並嘗壓迫中國皇帝，妻以公主。除此之外，彼更娶一位尼泊爾公主爲婦。（光祈按；卽所謂白布國王女是也。）因兩位公主皆係佛徒之故，於是此位幼王，亦復受其感化，皈依佛教。而且該王並用全力以謀佛教普及藏中……在第八世紀下半期之時，西藏又有一位著名國王，名爲 Ti-song De-tsen（光祈按：挲悉籠臘贊？）者，製定民法刑法。……藏人性質中，嘗含有若干民主主義思想，吾人可於次位藏王 Mu-ni Tsem-po（光祈按：不知何指，）之行爲見之。彼曾下令所有居民，對於國家

財產，須一律均等分配。而且此項分配之舉，亦嘗實行。但均等現象，不久卽歸消滅。該王絕不氣餒，復爲第二次之分配。惟結果不均之象，更勝於前；蓋貧窮之人，其間因過好日子之故，均已變成懶惰，現在窮況更復較前爲甚。當該王實行第三次（分配）嘗試之後，遂爲其母所毒死。……在第九世紀下半期，藏王 Ral-pa-chan （光祈按：彝泰贊普可黎可足？）執政之時，從印度方面輸入模範度量衡之制。年僅四十八歲，爲其弟 Lang-dar-ma （光祈按：卽達磨？）所弒，並繼承其王位。但新王在位僅三年，又爲一位喇嘛所刺。從此西藏王統遂絕。…… Song-tsen Gam-po, Ti-song De-tsen Ral-pa-chan，三位爲西藏最有名之國王……。（光祈按：上段係譯自英人 Bell 所著之西藏之今昔書中。）

光祈按：本書所譯唐時碑文二篇，一爲西藏征服中國西部紀功碑，一爲藏華兩國甥舅聯盟碑。前者當係唐代宗廣德元年（西歷七六三年）吐蕃入寇長安一役。後者當爲唐德宗建中四年（西歷七八三年）清水聯盟遺蹟。但紀功碑上所謂 Ti-song De-tsen 者，究係何位藏王？乞黎蘇籠臘贊乎？挲悉籠臘贊乎？抑乞立贊乎？殊難確定。據西藏之今

昔所述則國王 Ti-song De-tsen有一中國母親果爾，該王當爲棄隸踏贊之子；因棄隸縮贊尚金城公主故也。而且英文Song一音，亦與蘇籠之音相近。但舊唐書上，却又明明白白記載：『天寶十四載，（按照辭源當爲西歷七五五年，與王桐齡氏所謂七五三年者，稍異。）贊普乞黎蘇籠臘贊死，大臣立其子婆悉籠獵贊爲主，復爲贊普』云云。新唐書亦有同樣之記載；惟不稱婆悉籠臘贊而稱挲悉籠臘贊耳。如此，則乞黎蘇籠臘贊之死，係在廣德元年以前無疑。入寇長安之事，非彼爲之。此外西藏之今昔又謂：Ti-song De-tsen 係第八世紀下半期之國王。查此期內，依照王桐齡氏所列吐蕃世系表，計有國王二：一爲挲悉籠臘贊，一爲乞立贊。究竟 Ti-song Di-tsen 係指前者或後者？亦殊難確定。蓋挲悉籠臘贊之死，是否在廣德元年以後，表中固未列出；而新舊唐書之中，余亦未能尋得，（或者，余讀得不仔細，亦未可知。）故也。

至於藏華兩國甥舅聯盟碑，當爲清水之盟所遺，無疑。據新舊唐書所載，主持此事之藏王爲乞立贊，正與聯盟碑上所謂 Ti de-tson 者，音節頗相近似。西藏之今昔稱此碑爲第八世紀上半期遺物，並將其列在上述廣德元年吐蕃紀功碑之前，當係錯誤。蓋

乞立贊爲第八世紀下半期之藏王，故也。惟藏王世系，果如王桐齡氏所列，則乞立贊似爲棄隸蹜贊之曾孫。棄隸蹜贊既係唐中宗之婿，而德宗又係中宗之玄孫，如此，則乞立贊與唐德宗實係表兄弟，不應當稱甥舅。但舊唐書上乞立贊卻又明明自言：『不知皇帝舅聖明繼立。』似乎當時中國與外夷和親，永遠自稱舅舅而外夷方面則永遠自稱外甥，並不嚴格依照親屬關係，定尊卑也。余曾因碑上稱呼不甚切合之故，亦疑該碑或係唐玄宗開元二十二年，（西歷七三四年）遣將軍李佺於赤嶺與吐蕃分界立碑之遺物；其時或者乞黎蘇籠臘贊已立（？），所以稱玄宗爲舅舅；而西藏之今昔所謂第八世紀上半期者，亦復不錯。但余此種假設，根據殊少，所以只好仍定爲德宗時代產物，一時衞藏圖識所云：卽大詔前甥舅聯盟碑也。……大詔前，有唐碑二，……今惟有德宗碑文尚存……云云。

此外，西藏之今昔所述之藏王年代，往往與王桐齡氏所言者不同。譬如藏王達磨在位年代，照王氏則爲西歷第九世紀上半期，照西藏之今昔則爲第九世紀下半期，是也。

(II) 關於乾隆五十七年中國平定廓爾喀以及咸豐六年廓爾喀第二次侵藏之經過情形

……廓爾喀者本巴勒布國。舊分葉楞部布顏部庫庫木部。後又兼並哲孟雄作木郎洛敏湯諸部落，吞併爲一，遂與後藏以交易滋事。由後藏行二十驛，至濟嚨之鐵索橋，爲藏地極邊。踰橋而西，則廓爾喀。自古不通中國。於乾隆五十五年，內犯西藏。侍衞巴忠將軍鄂輝成德等，調停賄和；未交一兵，而糜餉百萬。次年，廓夷再舉，深入後藏札什倫布西南。左有曲多江聳，右有彭錯嶺，峭壁連岡，咽喉天險。賊步卒數千，自聶拉木入。其時番漢官兵，若分兩路，一扼曲多江聳遏其前，一繞赴彭錯嶺截其後，則廓夷深入無援，可不戰潰也。駐藏大臣保泰，奏請移達賴於西寧，移班禪於前藏，欲以藏地委賊。而仲巴呼圖克圖先遁。刺麻濟仲札蒼等，復託言卜諸吉祥天母，不宜戰。衆心遂潰。賊大掠札什倫布。全藏大震。時鄂輝爲四川總督，成德爲四川將軍，擁兵四千赴剿，按程緩進。上知二人不足恃，乃命嘉勇公福康安爲將軍，超勇公海蘭參贊，調索倫滿兵及金川屯練土兵，進討。明年二月，將軍參贊由青海至後藏。閏四月，索倫兵二千，土屯兵五千，並藏內官兵三千，

皆集。五月，連敗其屯界之賊，盡復藏地。六月初，大舉深入。遣領隊大臣岱森保總兵諸神保等各出左右一路，以分賊勢。而大軍出中路，海蘭察將三隊爲前軍，福康安將二隊繼之。大破賊於距濟嚨八十里之鐵索橋；入廓夷界，追剿百六十里，至協布魯；又百數十里，至東覺嶺；六月九日，至雍雅山，廓夷震懾，乞降，不許。復三路進攻，六戰六捷，殺賊四千，涉賊境七百餘里，將近其國都。廓酋再遣人詣軍前，哀詞乞降。時已八月，恐過後大雪封山難返，乃允之。盡獻還所掠藏中財寶，貢馴象番馬樂工。請永遵約束。班師，留番兵三千，漢蒙古兵一千，戍藏。自是二大臣儀注行事，始與達賴班禪平等，事權歸一，此乾隆五十七年事也。後藏至廓爾喀有定結大道，必繞布魯克巴等部，迂道月餘。故我師由濟嚨近路入，左壁右湍，不容一騎；將軍參贊，亦時步進。故所貢象，遶大路，次年春，始至前藏。自大創以後，至今貢獻不絕。西藏始永無廓夷患。……（光祈按，見西藏圖考之西藏源流考篇中）

……當（西歷）第十八世紀上半期之際，尼泊爾方面許多小王國之中，曾有一國，名爲廓爾喀者，位於尼泊爾京城克提門都 Katmandu 之西北。至一七六九年，廓爾喀

酋長，遂將尼泊爾全部置於勢力範圍之下。未幾，此項好戰民族，復將目光移向西藏方面。一七八四年，該族遂向哲孟雄進攻。而其時哲孟雄乃係對於西藏政府每年進貢之國家。一七八八年，廓爾喀又藉口多端，直將西藏領地之與尼泊爾接壤者，佔領數處。但其後彼此訂立密約，（西藏方面）允許每年進貢若干，於是廓爾喀復將所佔地方退還。後因進貢一事，未曾履行之故，廓爾喀又於一七九一年佔據西藏大城日喀則 Shigatse，該城與班禪行宮 Tashilhunpo 相距，僅有兩里之遙。惟其時廓軍方面忽然發生時疫，因而大部分軍隊及其軍官，不得不退回本國。藏人之中，嘗將此次時疫，稱爲神之譴責。中國政府對於前此廓軍進攻之事，固未嘗一接中國駐藏代表報告；現在始着手遣派華藏合組之大軍一隊，於是年冬季取道西藏前進。並於一七九二年春間，與留駐藏中之廓軍，交戰數次，將其打敗。最後，（長追直入）距離廓京只有數里之遙，爲城下之盟而還。廓爾喀於他種條件之外，必須每五年遣派進貢專使，前往北京一次。……一八五五年，廓爾喀復爲第二次之侵入。其理由則爲藏人虐待廓僑。戰事結果，遂許尼泊爾得於拉薩方面，置一常駐代表。此外西藏更當每年繳納一萬盧比。而且廓人在藏

享有自由營業與治外法權（光祈按：即領事裁判權）種種權利。至於廓爾喀政府之交換條件，則爲對於西藏政府如受外敵侵犯之時，負責加以贊助云云。照此條件，議結一約。……（光祈按，此段係譯自西藏之今昔。）

(III) 關於光緒十六年中英訂結哲藏條約以及光緒十九年續訂該約通商交涉游牧三款之經過情形

……哲孟雄一國，本爲西藏喇嘛治下之附庸。因此，該國遂間接的成爲中國之屬國。西藏政府嘗得中國政府之同意，將哲孟雄北方大道封鎖。其後數年之間，印度政府方面，時常設法運動該道開放，但均無效。一八七六年之煙臺條約，誠然許可英人得從印度方面，派遣一種限於商業目的之遠征隊，前往西藏；但因西藏居民所持態度，勢將引起無數困難之故，於是英人終將此項計畫打消。在上述一八八六年七月二十四日北京條約之中，（光祈按，即光緒十二年六月二十三日中英所訂緬甸條約。）曾對於此種事實，特別加以聲明：中國政府應負責在西藏居民方面，促進與印通商事件云云。至於英國之所以取銷派遣遠征隊到藏，並將經營西藏計畫加以擱置者，當係英國對

於北京政府承認英人兼併緬甸一事之交換條件，此固明瞭易見者也。但其間藏人方面，因與尼泊爾商人又起爭端之故，復將通過大吉嶺之大道以及現屬印度之喜馬拉亞山南側，加以佔領。一八八八年春季，印度政府遂決議，採用武力，以逐藏軍。其後此舉未遇何種困難，便已達到目的。於是遂在孟臘 (Calcutta,(光祈按，係印度都會。) 北京，拉薩之間，往來交涉。中國方面，既已於秋間派遣著名稅務司英人赫德之兄弟，James, Hart爲中國代表，前往印度參加討論；最後乃於一八九〇年 (春季，) 議結一種條約。中國方面承認哲孟雄爲英之保護國。並將哲藏疆界劃分清楚。所有印藏通商問題，以及英人特別渴望之直接與藏中官廳來往問題，則留俟後來特任委員加以磋商。此項委員會由 (英人) James Hart，與一位華人以及另一英人所組織，商議至於三年之久，乃有一八九三年十二月五日通商新約之結果。依照該新約，則位居 Chumbi Valley 南端，緊靠印藏邊界之亞東允爲英商開放。至於官廳來往一層，則其所規定者，無非關於印度政府與中國駐紮拉薩大臣彼此如何接洽之方法而已。約中並言：五年之後，可以修改一次，云云。於是英國方面，除了哲孟雄東界之布坦一國，尚爲西藏及中

國的屬邦不計外，所有喜馬拉亞山南坡全部，與西藏胸壁之要道，皆已置諸自己權力之下矣。……（光祈按，此段係譯自列强在東亞一書。）

(VI) 關於光緒三十年英藏約光緒三十二年中英條約光緒三十三年英俄條約以及光緒三十四年中英修訂西藏通商章程之經過情形

……爲謀抗英人侵入計，於是達賴喇嘛，乃向俄國親近。俄國距離西藏雖然甚遠，但俄國在蒙藏兩地之威望，却比任何一國爲高。當時達賴喇嘛之使者爲佐治野夫 Dorjieff 氏。其人係屬於 Buriat 一族，該族雖爲蒙古種，但居於俄屬西比利亞領土之內。在藏人之間佐氏則以 Tse-nyi Kem-po 一名，著聞於世；換言之，即『玄學教授』Professor of metaphysics 之意。彼爲達賴喇嘛少年時代的教習之一，嘗以能幹見稱。……當佐氏既膺專使之命，往謁俄皇。於是，俄報 Messager Officiel 遂於一九〇一年七月，登載：『皇帝陛下曾接見西藏達賴喇嘛特別專使云云。』該專使與其隨員，並曾拜訪俄國外財兩部總長。所有俄國報紙，對於該使，無不加以歡迎，視爲此乃達賴喇嘛承認

俄國爲『唯一無二的國家足以毀滅英人詭計者』the only Power able to frustrate the intrignes of Great Britain 之表示。俄國外交總長雖曾向（駐俄）英國大使加以聲明，謂該專使之來只帶純粹宗教性質云云。但在東洋方面，宗教與政治常有極密切之關係。而且英國政府現在明明看見：達賴喇嘛一方對於印度總督之公函，則拒絕接受，而他方對於俄皇則不僅是寫信而已，並且大派其專使。其後該使回拉薩所帶各物之中更有若干俄國槍械子彈。除此之外，尙有許多美麗俄國袈裟，爲全俄皇帝贈與西藏佛主者……一九〇二年，中國報紙曾記載，中俄之間新結一種密約。俄國方面允用全力擔保中國領土完全。而中國方面則以西藏歸諸俄國勢力範圍，爲其交換條件，云云……俄國勢力之侵入西藏與拉薩，同時並受中國方面之善意相待，其勢將使印度深受嚴重壓迫，毫無疑義……因此之故，（印度總督）Lord Curzon 乃於一九〇三年正月，（向倫敦）建議：宜在武裝保護之下，遣派專使前往拉薩，以與達賴喇嘛直接交涉。所有英藏關係問題，全部加以解決。並置一常駐英使於拉薩，云云……其後倫敦政府遂允此項（英國）專使，可以往至喀白鐘 Kampa Dzong地方。該地乃係一個

小小區域，位於哲孟雄界外數里之遙。該使受武裝保護，立於上校榮赫鵬 Younghusband 指揮之下。該上校乃係對於邊政素有經驗之軍官也。並派哲孟雄政治委員 White 爲該上校之隨員。大尉 O' Connor 則爲該上校之傳達軍官，其後並任秘書一職。該大尉乃係一位少年砲隊軍官，諳悉西藏語言及政治，於其所任職務，可謂特別合宜。該專使從一九〇三年七月至是年十一月，皆駐在喀白鐘 Kampa Dzong 地方，毫無一點成就。藏人方面拒絕與彼談判，並要求彼仍回哲界。至於華人方面，則竭力表示彼之（對英）友善態度，並言因藏人反對甚力之故，彼實無法加以干涉云云……於是，英軍遂取道 Chumbi Valley 向着江孜進攻。因爲藏人採取敵視行動之故，英國方面必須多增軍隊。現在專使行轅業已一變而爲遠征軍事機關，勾留於通納 Tuna 地方者，直至一九〇四年三月月底。該地係在 Chumbi Valley 彼側數百里之遙……其後榮赫鵬遠征軍，從通納 Tuna 出發，打到江孜；未幾，復打到拉薩。其間藏人之勇敢，頗使英軍出於意外。但彼等未嘗一受軍事教育，而且大部分所用者，只是一些本國自製之前膛鎗老軍器。此項鎗械以及彼等所持刀劍，當然均不足以抵抗近代火器。至於英印軍

隊方面則又轉戰於距離大本營甚遠一種嚴寒不毛之地。其最大難題，即在運輸輜重車輛一事，蓋必須由印度行經一千三百里，踰越藏中高山峻嶺之險道，穿過為風所掃之平原。始能達到目的地，是也。……達賴喇嘛及其親近，逃向蒙古首都庫倫而去。……在拉薩方面，得中國駐藏大臣，尼泊爾代表，以及布坦國 Tongsa Penlop 之助，於是英人藏人之間，遂結一種條約；由此以使英藏兩國政府關係，從此密切。……一九〇四年之遠征軍隊，既已回印。於是英國政府設法運動中國，共同簽字於此次遠征軍隊所訂之條約。但此次遠征之舉，甚使中國政府為之不安。該政府欲將中國在藏勢力，設法加以恢復。一九〇六年四月，英華兩方遂在北京訂立一約。此約對於拉薩條約，加以下列限制：即保持西藏領土完全問題，應係中國自己之事。而且除中國外，他國不得在藏享有讓與權利，是也。……一九〇七年，英俄兩國之間，議結一種範圍廣大之條約。其內容係關於波斯阿富汗斯坦西藏，其目的係在避免兩國在亞之衝突。……此項條約，本來甚為有利；蓋其基礎係建築於『俄英合作』之上，以使兩國免受他國壓迫，（光祈按，所謂他國，係指德國而言。）印度免受他人攻擊，並使後來歐戰，能獲勝利，故也。惟約中

條件，規定兩國關於藏事之談判，——除少數例外，——均須經過中國之介紹云云實將西藏更深深的置諸中國勢力之下……其間張蔭棠與英國代表復議西藏通商新章；因續開江孜噶大克爲商埠，另訂新章一事，甚感必要故也。此項新章，係於一九〇八年四月議結簽字……。（光祈按，此段係譯自西藏之今昔。）

(V) 關於宣統二年英國合併布坦之經過情形

……當余一九〇八年四月就事之時，印度政府曾詢余對於布坦，有何意見。余乃以上述觀察見告。（光祈按，所謂上述觀察，係指中國勢力侵入布坦之危。）……余並條陳，我們應設法運動布坦，將所有外交事件皆置諸英國政府指揮之下。反之，英國政府負責，決不干涉布坦內政。……余之條陳，嘗爲當時 Simla 之外務長官 Butler 先生所採納。同時，印度政府亦復贊成。惟其時倫敦政府之部長 Lord Morley，卻不以爲急。過了十個月左右之後，我們始得着贊同之回信。此種遷移，異常危險；因中國方面之煽動工作，繼續進行不已，故也。拉薩方面新辦之某家華報，曾對於英人加以毀謗；並要求藏人與種族信仰相同之尼泊爾布坦兩國聯合，以抵抗我們。最後，倫敦政府贊同之

信既到，於是余乃奉命與布坦商議新約；並將每年給與布坦之津貼數目，增至某種必要程度。……一切均已準備之後，余乃啟程前往布坦。……一二日後，余乃探悉，已有五位中國奸細，先我們而往。於是，余遂不顧當時病軀，兼程前進。因此三日之後，遂到 Pu-na-ka 附近六英里之地。……余等既抵 Pu-na-ka 以後，遂開始各種必要之談判。最初，布坦政府人員對於外交事件聽命英國政府一層，甚覺不妥。但最後，余終得到彼等之承認。又擔保不干涉內政一條，頗使當時談判進行，順利不少。……一九一〇年正月八日，遂將約本四份，簽字蓋印。……（光祈按，此段係譯自西藏之今昔。）

(IV) 關於民國二年蒙藏訂約之經過情形

黃教中各呼圖克圖，向均隸於西藏達賴之下。自庫倫獨立後，其政治之關，固已脫離母國；而宗教上一切行動，自不得不與西藏往來；使庫倫法主與拉薩法主，立於平等之地位。故彼之計畫，自以聯絡西藏為第一義。在獨立之初，活佛即遣派密使，多方煽惑，約為同一之舉動。而在西藏方面，當晚清之季，本有背叛之意，此係我國撫綏之不得力，茲姑不論。惟自外蒙獨立消息傳布後，藏亦佈告獨立。凡漢人之在藏者，悉遭擯逐。此其

受人之愚弄，與外蒙情形同出一揆。

民國元年十二月，西藏達賴乃派藏人佐治野夫至庫倫。該氏前以反對英人在藏之勢力，曾遊俄法兩京，極力遊說俄人干預藏事。此次達賴派其到庫，乃欲假道外蒙，求助於俄。彼告蒙人言：西藏實已宣布獨立，達賴與以全權，來庫商定蒙藏聯合互保之約。並擬與俄政府討論英俄公保西藏問題，藏人當許英俄以同等利益爲之酬報。其密告俄人之語，則謂：中國現方極力設法，回復其在蒙藏之勢力，並當擴充此項勢力，以及於俄之領土。所有俄屬韃靼種人均不難借藏人喇嘛宗教問題以煽惑之，袁總統魄力雄厚，必足爲害於俄；刻方派員與達賴磋商，並許每年以巨金賂達賴，但須達賴承認中國有派官駐紮西藏之權，並以宗教問題運動外蒙內附，即可定議云云。佐治野夫到庫後，各大寺院之喇嘛均歡迎之。其訂結蒙藏條約，旋於二年一月十一日畫押互換……（光祈按，以上二段係錄自外蒙古近世史。）

……此項蒙藏條約之訂結，西藏方面，係由俄籍Buriat人佐治野夫 Dorjieff 代表。此君乃係一位始終不倦，促進俄藏合作者也。彼之全權證據，係以達賴喇嘛一函爲

根據。此函爲達賴喇嘛於逃避英軍之際，致與佐治野夫者。但達賴喇嘛却否認該函係爲訂約全權而寫。蓋該函乃係委任佐氏關於佛教事宜之活動，僅屬一種普通委託，而已。此外達賴喇嘛與其政府，對於該約，似均未曾加以批准……（光祈按，此段係譯自西藏之今昔。）

(VI) 關於民國三年中英藏議定協約草案之經過情形

……當一九一二年（光祈按，即民國元年），達賴喇嘛既回西藏之後，於是中部兩省各區，奉命各派四位代表，條陳彼等對於外交以及內政各種應行興革之意見。並飭該代表等不得藉詞：『余居卑位，對於此類事件實一點不懂云云』 I am a man of no position and do not understand these things.

在此項代表會議之中，其所討論之問題，約有下列數端：(1)西藏應與那一國，或那數國，親善？(2)軍隊是否應行增加？如果增加，則軍費應如何籌集？(3)法律方面是否有改良之必要？如有，則請一一條舉云云。對於第(1)個問題之普通答案，即是：(a)宜與英國親善；因該國距離拉薩最近。(b)任與何國親善均可；但外交方針既決定親善某國之後，便

應永遠親善該國，切勿動搖不定。(c)宜與中國親善；因該國強大，人口繁多；如果君等未能催爲西藏謀得其他強國之助，則中國將來必向西藏報復。……

(3)當中國內部局面稍稍平靜之後，於是一九一二年（卽民國元年）夏間，四川政府遂派兵入藏，以恢復中國主權。英國乃向中國提出說帖，略謂：英國對於中國積極干涉西藏內政之權，不能承認；對於袁世凱總統之命令，提出抗議。中國方面得有派員駐紮拉薩之權，英國雖不加以反對，但若中國派遣無限軍隊到藏，則非英國所能默認云云。因此，英國要求中國，照此說帖意義，爲書面之協商。中國政府對此，初時加以拒絕。但其後彼既洞察西藏地位之強固，於是強作笑顏，贊成開會商議。並且對於會議地點，由北京移往印度一層，以及對於西藏派一代表參與會議，其權須與中英兩國代表平等一事，亦均表示同意。……最後，此項會議遂在 Simla 舉行。印度外務長官 Sir Henry McMahon爲英國全權代表。英國駐華領事 Archibald Rose 爲該全權代表之華事顧問。余則爲彼之藏事顧問。…… 一九一三年（卽民國二年）十月，遂在 Simla 開始會議。……討論計有六個月之久，所有西藏問題，無不加以磋商。到了一九一四年（卽民

國三年）四月二十七日，三位全權代表遂將此項暫時協定，共同簽字。（光祈按，請閱本書之末所載協約草案）……簽字兩日之後，中國政府忽將該國代表之全權委任撤回，不給該代表正式簽約之權。六月六日，駐京英使乃向中國政府言曰：英藏兩方對於此次暫時簽定之協約，認為已經正式議結；彼等將不顧中國參加與否，自行正式簽字云云。七月，西藏中國兩代表，遂離 Simla 而去。兩三星期之後，歐戰遂啟，西藏問題因而擱置。此次會議之所以破裂，其唯一暗礁，即在劃定華藏界線問題，是也。……英國方面嘗從中提出一種調停辦法：即將西藏分為外內兩部，已如前文所述。至於外藏內藏之界線，當以一七二七年（即雍正五年）西藏中國兩方所劃定之界線為標準。惟納隆 Nya-rong 一地，應由西藏移交中國；按該地係在中國界內，但直至今日，皆由西藏管理；又此處界線係位於巴塘之西，再向北方以及西北而進，西藏方面反對達格 Derge 納隆 Nya-rong 兩處富庶區域之喪失，最力。中國方面則對於巴塘裏塘以及其他區域之併入『內藏』範圍一事，竭力拒絕。蓋巴塘等地為中國所征服者，將近二百年，早已視為四川行省之一部分，故也。最後，西藏方面雖已表示願意接受英國之調停辦

法，以促條約成立；而中國方面却堅執己見不變。但中國當局嘗向英國通知，略謂：中國對於此次協約草案，除劃定界線一事外，其餘各點均願接受，云云。……一九一九年（即民國八年）三月，余遂離職。未幾，中國政府乃向北京英使提議：重將前此 Simla 會議停頓之談判，再爲繼續。該政府要求藏東之巴塘裏塘打箭爐，合併於四川省內。反之，格打 Gya-de （光祈按，此字似爲格馬打 Gyamda 之誤）。察木多 Cham-do 莽克 Mang-kam 他野 Tra-ya 各地，則許其屬於西藏自治區內。此外，該政府並要求，得派中國委員於『外藏』區內江孜亞東噶大克三處商埠之權。……英國政府誠然對於中國此種條件，並無必須接受之義務；但英國政府却聲言此種條件，可以作爲討論基礎云云。其在西藏政府方面，則直至八月，始有人徵詢其意見；該政府對於中國一切修正提議，皆加以拒絕。而其時中國政府自行撤回提議之消息，亦復同時傳來。……（光祈按，此段係譯自西藏之今昔。）

下編　文件內容

譯自西藏之今昔

下列（一）（二）（三）三種附件，係譯自拉薩 Lhasa 地方之石柱碑文。此類石柱碑文，存於拉薩地方者，共有八種；存於 Sam-ye 地方者，計有一種。西藏政府對余，十分優待；特將此項石柱，打掃乾淨，以便易於誦閱。余賴具有學識藏人之助，得將各種碑文，一齊譯出。但因本書篇幅有限之故，只將其中三種，附錄如下：（光祈按，原書次序，係將甥舅聯盟碑列為第（一），紀功碑列為第（二）。現在將其次序更換，以（二）為（一），其理由已詳前。）

（一）西藏征服中國西部（紀功碑）　時在西曆紀元後七百六十三年。（光祈按，即唐代宗廣德元年。）　碑文係刻於石柱南面。該柱在達賴喇嘛宮殿之下。（原書註：該柱為四方形，約有七米突之高。（光祈按，約合中國二丈二尺餘。）立於三個石級之上。其中兩個石級，係用鐵帶圍之。石柱上方，覆以尖頂。）

當國王乞黎蘇朧贊(?) Ti-de Tsuk-tsen 執政之際，Ngen-lam Lu-kong 爲國王所信任，授以首相之職。其時 Bal-dong-tsap 與 Lang-mi..zik 二人，雖身居大臣地位，但彼等却與父王乞黎蘇朧贊 Ti-de Tsuk-tsen日益疏遠，並戕害其身命，於是國王歸天而去。

彼二人更欲再將王子挲悉籠朧贊(?) Ti-song De-tsen戕害。因此，黑頭藏人之國中遂釀成不和之象。(原書註：黑頭稱呼，今日猶爲一般所通用；但專指俗人，不指喇嘛。譬如關於達賴喇嘛之諺語，有云：黃帽之喇嘛，黑頭之酋長。The Lama of the Yellow Hats; The Ruler of the Black Heads.) 其後 Lu-kong 乃將 Bal 與 Lang 兩人之不忠情形，報告王子挲悉籠朧贊 Ti-song De-tsen 因而 Bal 與 Lang 兩人之不忠事實，從此一一證明。於是兩人均受刑罰制裁。而 Lu-kong 亦從此深得國王之信任。

當國王挲悉籠朧贊 Ti-song De-tsen 在位之際，Ngen-lam Lu-kong 頗得國王倚重，掌領樞機。更因國王任人專壹之故，復授彼爲內務大臣。(原書註：卽是與國王

最爲接近之大臣。現在首相一職，仍多係內務大臣任之。彼對於華事甚爲留心熟習。（原書註：該國王有一中國母親，隨帶華人僕役甚衆。）彼給統軍長官以訓令，該長官率兵先向 Kar-tsen 而進。彼對於行軍一事，殊屬精幹，於是逐漸前進不已。並將 Ha-sha 打下；該地係在中國版圖之內。其利於中國者，……中國恐懼戰慄。中國之……Yar-mo-tang 直向 Chong-ka ……等等。Lu-kong ……仇敵……大王國……報告軍機大臣：友誼的・官吏：經歷困難：王國。（原書註：碑文缺損之處，似係被人用錘或其他器具，將其完全毀壞。據藏人之意，此項毀損之舉，當係華人佔領拉薩時所爲。以便碑上所列中國各地名稱，昔日曾爲藏人征服者，無人再能認識。而且此項毀損地方，係在該碑距離地面甚遠之處，決非街上玩童或其他人士所能損毀者。據西藏一位年逾六十之高等官吏向余云：當彼少年時代，曾有華人自謂，欲從廟旁柱上各種碑文之中，拍印其一。而在實際上，彼等乃將碑上若干文字，用石塊等物括滅云云。）

國王掌悉籠獵贊 Ti-song De-tsen 爲人天資聰慧，廟謨遠大，凡彼所爲，皆是有利於國。彼常征服佔有中國許多地方與要塞。

中國國王 He Hu Hik Wang Te (光祈註：唐肅宗) 及其羣臣，無不震驚恐懼。彼等自願永遠每年進貢五萬匹綢緞。於是中國不得不繳納貢金。

其後中國父王 He Hu Hik Wang Te (光祈註：唐肅宗) 物故，皇子廣平王 Wang Peng Wang (光祈註：唐代宗) 繼位，爲中國國王。彼對於向西藏繳納貢金一事，認爲不當。因而西藏國王爲之不安。當時Ngen-lam Lu-kong既爲軍機處領袖大臣，於是西藏遂能長驅直入，以至於Keng-shi地方中國王宮之前；該地係位在中國中心。

Zhang Chim Gyal Gyal Zik Shu Teng 與大臣 Ta-dra Lu-kong 係當時兩大元帥，奉命直向 Keng-Shi 地方進兵。與華人大戰於 Chi-hu Chir 岸上灘前。藏軍擊得華人飛逃。華人死者無算。中國國王廣平王 Kwang Peng Wang (原書註：前面係寫爲 Wang Peng Wang)。亦自 Keng-shi 要塞逃向 Shem Chi-hu 而去。於是遂將 Keng-shi 佔領。內務大臣 Gye-hu .. Keng .. 身命•Tong Kwan 與 Po Kan……西藏國王之……西藏……

忠事…… Kem Shing Kong Cho 之名……大臣……各位國王大與小……王

國最終……著名 Lu-kong為國王所信任，……經歷無數困難。（原書註：一位西藏官吏告余云：華人不僅將此反對中國之若干文字擦去，而且更向藏人揚言曰：此項由柱上括下之灰，可以治療胸病。因此，竟有若干藏人，幫助華人，爲此損毀之舉。）

TIBETAN CONQUESTS IN WESTERN CHINA DURING A.D. 763

During the time of King Ti-de Tsuk-tsen, Ngen-lam Lu-kong, being in the confidence of the King, became the Chief Minister. Bal-dong-tsap and Lang-mi.zik, though they were Ministers of high rank, became estranged from the Father King, Ti-de Tsuk-tsen, and did injury to him, so that he went to Heaven.

They were near to doing injury also to the Son King Ti-song De-tsen. Dissension was caused in the kingdom of the blackheaded Tibetans. Lu-kong brought to the notice of the Son King, Ti-song De-tsen, the circumstances regarding the estrangement of Bal and Lang. The estrangement of Bal and Lang was proved. Rebuke fell on them. Lu-kong was brought into the confidence of the King.

During the time of King Ti-song De-tsen, Ngen-lam Lu-kong was in the King's confidence, and was great in counsel. The King, being of unchanging mind, made him the Inner Minister. He considered and ascertained the affairs of the kingdom of China. He gave instructions to the military Commander, who first led the troops to Kar-tsen. Being skilful in military matters, he went by degrees. He subdued Ha-sha, which is in the kingdom of China. Those useful to China........China shivered with fear. Yar-mo-tang........of China. ....Towards Chong-ka......etcetera. Lu-kong......enemy......great kingdom......represented to the Great Councillor. ...being friendly. the officer..endured hardships...the kingdom.

King Ti-song De-tsen, being of profound intellect and broadminded in counsel whatever he did for the kingdom turned out well in every way. He conquered and held under his control many districts and forts in the kingdom of China.

The Chinese King, He Hu Hik Wang Te, and his Ministers, were terrified. They offered a perpetual yearly tribute of fifty thousand rolls of silk. China was made to pay

tribute.

After this, He Hu Hik Wang Te, the Father King of China, died. The Prince, Wang Peng Wang, became King of China. He considered it unfitting to pay tribute to Tibet. The King of Tibet became uneasy in his mind. Then Ngen-lam Lu-kong assumed the leadership of the Council, in order that Tibet might carry war to the Chinese King's palace of Keng-shi, which is in the very heart of China.

Zhang Ching Gyal Gyal Zik Shu Teng and Minister Ta-dra Lu-kong, the two great Commanders, were ordered to carry war to Keng-shi. On the bank by the ford of Chi-hu Chira great battle was fought with the Chinese. Tibet put them to flight. Many Chinese were killed. The Chinese King, Kwang Peng Wang, also fled from the fort of Keng-shi to Shem Chi-hu. Keng-shi was captured. The Inner Minister Gye-hu...Keng...life. Tong-kwan and Po kan......of the Tibetan King......Tibet...........

Being devoted to......Kem Shing Kong Cho's name......Minister......Kings, great and

small,......kingdom in the end.........made famous. Lu-kong, being in the confidence of the King,.........underwent hardships.

(二)中藏條約結於西曆紀元後第八世紀上半期。（光祈按：如係甥舅聯盟碑，則當爲建中四年等於西曆七八三年，應爲第八世紀下半期）碑文刻於石柱西面。在拉薩廟宇附近。（原書註：柱爲四方形，約有四・二〇米突之高。（光祈按，約等於中國一丈三尺餘。）立於石牆屋壁之後。有垂柳二株懸掛於上。此項垂柳，藏人稱爲 Cho U = tra; 換言之，卽『君髮』The Lord's Hair 之意。

統治西藏之神聖君主與中國大君主 Hwang Te （光祈按，當指唐德宗而言。）素有甥舅之誼。現在彼此同意，決將兩國聯合此項重大盟約既成，於是從茲雙方信守，永遠不渝。並請神人降臨，（鑒此誓言。）（原書註：凡文中（）括弧內之語，皆係由藏人添入，以補碑文缺損之處。）以便此約（世世綿延。所有神聖親誼條款，理應書）於石柱之上。

神聖（君主）乞立贊（?）Ti = de = tsen（與中國君主）Bun Pu He = u （Tig

Hwang Te，乃係甥）與舅，（現在決將兩國聯合，以謀藏華共同利益，國民內外安康，永久福澤繁榮。彼此並已決議一致，互相尊重舊有親誼，以及（鄰國）福利。藏華兩國均應保有原來土地及疆界。凡在疆界以東者，皆應屬於大中國。凡在疆界以西者，皆應確實屬於大西藏。

自今以後，兩國之間，不應再有戰事發生。無論何方，均不當以武力侵略他方。如遇跡近嫌疑之人，儘可以將其拘捕，詰究，並遣送回籍。此約之結，意在聯合兩國，所有甥舅雙方，無不十分榮幸。爲表示感謝此種榮幸起見，宜許行人往來，報告良好消息。此外，兩國驛使仍應照舊行走歷來驛道。並依據昔日慣例，在 Chang = Kun = Yok 藏華交界之處，換馬。從 Che = Shung = Shek 起，是爲中國疆域；自此以下之地，中國應當尊重。（原書註：其意係謂中國應給與運輸馬匹，以及其他必要幫助。）從 Tsen = shu = hwan 起，是爲西藏疆域；自此以上之地，西藏應當尊重。

自甥舅雙方實行親善以後，彼此當依照舊習，互相尊重。兩國之間，不應再起煙塵，不應忽生齟齬，即「仇敵」二字亦不應形諸筆舌。勿使雙方界兵，稍有不安或恐懼之

感。『土地當是土地，臥牀當是臥牀。』Land is land, and bed is bed（原書註：此係西藏古來諺語。其意若曰：一人土地，不應受他方侵略；以便此人能在臥牀之上靜眠，不必時時起視敵人，以作防範。）凡茲福澤實當普傳，從此昌祥並作，萬世繁榮。凡日月所到之處，無不同聲頌揚。

此種盟約之意，既在欲謀藏人在藏，華人在華之幸福，以及兩國之聯合，雙方實應永遠信守勿渝。茲特敬請三寶（原書註：指佛，經，僧三者而言）至尊，（原書註：指天佛及 Chen=re=zi 等等而言）日月星辰，來鑒此項盟誓。信言既發，牲畜既宰，誓辭既宜，於是盟約告成。

此盟如果具有拘束之力乎？將來藏華兩國方面，如有一國首先違約，則該國實應身負其咎。倘其他一國從而報復之，則此項報復不應視作破約之證。於是藏華兩國君臣，敬謹宣其誓言，並將盟約詳情，撰成此文。兩大國王復將御印蓋於其上。兩國掌持此盟之大臣，並用親手書寫此項（書就之）盟約應由雙方遵守。

OF THE EIGHTH CENTURY A.D.

The Sovereign of Tibet, the Divine King of Miracles, and the great King of China, Hwang Te, the Nephew and the maternal Uncle, have agreed to unite their kingdoms. Having made this great Agreement, that it may be held faithfully and never be changed, all gods and men were invoked [to bear witness to the oath.] that it may remain [from generation, the sacred terms of the relationship have been duly inscribed] on the pillar.

[The King of] miracles Ti-de-tsen [and the Chinese King] Bun Pu Hu-u (Tig Hwang Te, Nephew] and Uncle, [united their kingdoms, considering the mutual] welfare [of Tibet and China,] and thus conferred great benefits upon the people of the inside and outside, making many and all happy and prosperous for a long time. They agreed to hold as sacred the respect of the old relationship and the happiness of [the neighbours.] Tibet and China shall guard the land and frontier, of which they have hitherto held possession. All to the east of the frontier is the country of Great China. All to the west is certainly the country of

Great Tibet.

Henceforth there shall be no fighting as between enemies, and neither side will carry war into the other's country. Should there be any suspected person, he can be arrested, questioned, and sent back. Thus the great Agreement has been made for uniting the kingdoms, and the Nephew and Uncle have become happy. In gratitude for this happiness it is necessary that travellers with good messages should go backwards and forwards. The messengers from both sides will also travel by the old road as before. According to the former custom ponies shall be exchanged at Chang-kün-yok, on the frontier between Tibet and China. At Che-shung-shek Chinese territory is met; below this China will show respect. At Tsen-shu-hwan Tibetan territory is met; above this Tibet will show respect.

The Nephew and Uncle, having become intimate, will respect each other according to custom. No smoke or dust shall appear between the two countries. There shall be no sudden anger and the word 'enemy' shall not even be mentioned. Not even those guarding the

frontier shall feel apprehension or take fright. Land is land, and bed is bed; thus happiness will reign. Happiness will be established; prosperity will be gained for ten thousand generations. The sound of praise shall cover all the places reached by the Sun and Moon.

This Agreement, that the Tibetans shall be happy in Tibet and the Chinese happy in China and the great kingdoms nnited, shall never be changed. The Three Precious Ones, the Exalted Ones, the Sun and Moon, the Planets and Stars have been invoked to bear witness. Solemn words were also uttered. Animals were sacrificed and oaths taken, and the Agreement was made.

Is this Agreement held to be binding? If this Agreement be violated, whether Tibet or China violates it first, that one has committed the sin. Whatever revenge is taken in retaliation shall not be considered a breach of the Agreement. In this way the Kings and Ministers of Tibet and China took oath and wrote this inscription of the Agreement in detail. The two great Kings affixed their seals. The Ministers, considered as holding the Agreement, wrote

with their hands. This [inscribed] Agreement shall be observed by both sides.

(三)廓爾喀Gurkhas敗北（紀念碑）西曆紀元後一七九二年。（光祈按，卽乾隆五十七年）此項碑文，係在達賴喇嘛宮殿下方石板之上。

國王親書。

十次成功之紀念碑。

現在廓爾喀 Gurkhas 既已降余，皇師亦已撤退，所有今回第十次光榮勳績告成一事，已於函中詳述。惟此項勳績之名聲雖屬不小，而表彰之舉究嫌未盡。茲特撰刻此文，以作人心軌範。

猶憶昔日余嘗爲 Yü = kur 經典信徒。按照 Che = u = kur 典籍，所有令人敬愛的大臣，（光祈按，指中國駐藏大臣而言。原文爲Amban，係滿州語，有大臣或好官之意）與無所不能的國主，之一切偉績，無不書之於此。在 Lü A = u 某章之中，曾有言曰：如果思想健全，則思想行爲可以合一。無論如何，凡能依據上述規令行事者，則可邀得天朝護主（原書註：指中國皇帝而言。）之允許，並能獲得獎賞。余既依法行事，於是乃有此

項勞績，以使十次戰役得一勝利結束。現在理應將此勞績，刻於紀念碑上。

十次勞績如下：

兩次戰勝 Chung=kar。（原書註：似指 Oelot Mongols 而言。）

一次戰勝 Hu=i Se。

兩次戰勝 Tsa=la 與 Chu=chen。

一次戰勝 Ta=i Wan。

兩次戰勝 Mi=han=tan 與 An-tan。

現在余既與廓爾喀交戰兩次，將其打敗。彼等並已向余請降。因而十次之數，於茲完成。此外尚有對內戰勝三次之事，但不甚重要。

至於雌土鳥年（原書註：西藏歷書，係用五行與十二動物合成。〔每十年之中，五行各自重複一次，而以雄雌兩性別之。譬如：

一九二四年為雄木鼠年。

一九二五年為雌木牛年。

一九二六年爲雄火虎年。

一九二七年爲雌火兎年。

一直輪到第十年，——是爲雌水鳥年，——五行之循環，遂終。於是又復從頭算起；譬如第十一年爲雄木犬年，第十二年爲雌木豕年。到了六十年，五行及十二動物兩項，皆同時告竣。總計十二動物各輪流五次；五行各輪流六次，（每次復分雄雌兩次。）從第六十一年起，又爲雄木鼠年，如此類推下去，一如前例。（光祈按，五行而別以雄雌，其結果計有十種，實與吾國之甲乙丙丁……數目相等。至於十二動物則與吾國之子丑寅卯……數目相等，故西藏每六十年爲甲子一週，亦與吾國相同。））廓爾喀投降一事，當時彼等雖嘗率軍前進，意圖掠劫 ü 與 Tsang 兩省。（原書註：均爲西藏最要之省份。拉薩卽位在 ü 省之內。日喀則 Shigatse 則位在 Tsang 省之內）而 A=u Hu=i 既不勇敢；同時 Pa=chung 做事又不澈底，只是一味慌忙。因此廓爾喀得以安然不懼。

彼等既於去年掠劫以後，旋又捲土重來，於是乃將邪臣免職，並遣有名之Chang-chun前往。此人對於糧餉一事辦得十分豐厚。所有 Tu-kang人士，甚爲重視余之賞賜，

而且毫無勞倦恐懼之感。

當去年冬季，復由 Solon 及四川兩地火速派兵前來。（原書註：Solon 一地係屬於西藏行省克隆 Gya-rong 上部之內。一八六三年爲中國所併。由此可以看出，戰勝廓爾喀之軍隊中，實有藏兵在內。此外似乎尚有若干西藏軍官參與斯役；其中如 Do=ring Shap-pe, Yu=to Shap=pe,以及 Chang=lo-chen De=pön,〔上校〕）隊伍陸續開拔，不絕於西寧 Si=Ning 道上。遂在今年五月，行抵賊地。（原書註：係指廓爾喀而言。）當彼等開到之際，立將 ü 與 Tsang 兩省奪回；並將賊地佔領。彼等登高山，越險阻，如履平道。涉宏波，經窄峽，如過小澗。彼等攀至山巔之後，又復越嶺而下，向前追趕。彼等既將各處重地佔領，同時並將險隘要道奪回。彼等七戰七勝，而未一傷手足；賊軍於是爲之大震。

當大軍既到 Yam-bu （原書註：即克提門都 Khatmandu，爲尼泊爾之首都。）附近之後，彼方乃派賊酋前來輸誠投降。並自言願遵我軍命令行事。其後彼等（光祈按：指賊軍而言。）雖然奉行（我方）大帥命令，但我方仍不允准彼等前入我軍營盤；

其原因係由於去年彼等嘗用欺詐方法，曾將 Ten-dzin Pal-jor 及其同伴拘禁，故也。因此，現在我方不准彼等前入我軍營盤。（原書註：Ten-dzin Pal-jor 係指 Do-ring Shap-pe 而言。據云：華人方面曾派彼隨同 Yu-to Shap-pe, Chang-lo-chen De-pön 兩人為議和使者，到廓爾喀。但廓爾喀方面，却將彼等拘禁，並押到尼泊爾而去。）

賊衆因大軍英勇絕倫之故，無不計窮策盡，弗知所為。我軍本可將賊一網打盡，不使一人脫逃；但此舉固非吾天朝護主所希望者。即或盡將各地佔領，而此項地方距離 Ü 與 Tsang 兩省疆界，既有一千餘里之遙，亦復難於着手開墾與防守。而且普通質樸國民，即或偶有所得，其結果仍將一無所獲。（原書註：其意若曰：即或尼泊爾合併於藏，而藏人亦復無力長此保有）因此之故，我軍乃下令受降班師。於是大功告成。（原書註：歐洲著作家中，常依據中國書籍，估計當時廓爾喀軍隊，其數當有一萬八千；反之中國軍隊則有七萬之衆。但據藏人方面一般估計，則當時廓爾喀軍隊只有四千之譜，中國軍隊則亦只有九千左右。至於中國軍隊之中，至少當有一半，或一半以上，係藏人。）

從前 Thang Tha-i Tsung 當政之際，曾與 Chi-li 開會一次。（原書註所謂 Chi-

li 者，似係指英人而言。藏人稱呼歐人為 Chi-ling。）其後因見彼等（指廓爾喀而言）戰敗而無力，於是彼（指 Chi-li 而言）乃聲稱彼等將與中國永遠親善。（原書註：『聲稱』Said 一語，乃係一種輕視口氣。——此語僅用之於對待平常國民。——現在用之於此，所以表示鄙視 Chi-li 代表之意。）吾人不應以 Chi-li 為模範。（原書註：其意係指英人將印度佔領以後，從此據為己有。）li 與 Tsang 兩省疆界與中國版圖並非接近。彼等（指廓爾喀而言）因恐身命不保，於是被迫投降。若只虛偽乞降，以謀和平，當然不能認為滿足。現在卻是大得勝利；賊方業已向我誠心乞降，我方亦已相信接受此項降意。茲事並已按照 Thang-gur, Tha-i Tsung 國王三條辦理。

余果有再將前此 Tor-gö 一役（原書註：Tor-gö 為中國所征服的蒙古種族之一。）究竟彼等如何畏懼我們，以及如何服從我們，書錄於此之必要乎？至於彼等之如何與我們協商，如何對我們臣順各節，固已於從前記錄矣。現在廓爾喀既已自認其罪過，望保其身命，畏懼我們，服從我們；於是彼等遂與我們協商一致，並願歸順我們。因是之故，兩類從此完成。（光祈按：此語不知何指。）錯誤係在彼方，彼等亦已自認其罪，

此卽茲役之實在情形也。

倘若吾人一爲細心考察，則當察覺：省人民之不講武備，專治文學；於是彼等變成，有如無力之軀。此實不當。倘若一種民族，自將武備放棄，而專以文事爲主，彼等勢將無力維持其舊有地位；此則吾人所必須知之者也。

至於往來舉動（原書註：係指人類行爲準則而言。）固已於『星宿』The Planets and Stars 一書之中詳述。現在對此宜加以講求，萬勿忘去。（原書註：在實際上，藏人之中，除極少數例外，並此項碑文係記載攻打廓爾喀之事，尚有所不知。彼等只知此項碑文，係從前一位中國大臣傳留下來者。）如遇戰爭之時，更宜再三體察，當有益處。

因爲五十五年戰爭所得經驗之故，於是十種勛績，於茲完成。此乃天朝護主所賜。因此，天朝護主皇恩，可謂非常之深。余亦對此信賴憑恃。彼等（指廓爾喀而言）初以爲可用暴力僥倖成功。但天朝護主之皇恩，却終久存在。尙望此種皇恩，更將彼等化爲正人。此外實無他言。

此文係由國王，於天朝護主在位五十七年，卽雄水鼠年，孟冬月上半期，（原書註：

DEFEAT OF THE GURKHAS IN A.D. 1792

Written by the King

The monument of the deeds fully accomplished ten times.

Now that the Gurkhas have submitted to me, the Imperial army has been withdrawn, and the completion of this brilliant tenth achievement has been set out in the Letter. Though the fame of this matter was great, it has not been fully manifested. Therefore the proclamation has been inscribed on this monument, that the monument may serve as a moral for the minds of men.

It comes to my mind that my mind was formerly attached to the Yü-kur writing. According to the writing of Che-u-kur the acts of the respectful and sympathetic Amban, and of the Owner of the country, able to perform all things, are set down here. It is written in a chapter of the Lü A-u that, when the mind is in a good state, the mind and the deeds are

joined together. However, he who acts in accordance with the above precepts will obtain the approval of the Heavenly Protector and will gain reward. As my conduct was on those lines, I gained all the merits necessary for carrying out the ten wars to a successful conclusion. It is fitting that they should be carved on this monument.

The merits of the ten times are as follow:

Two victories over the Chung-kar.

One victory over Hu-i Se.

Two victories over Tsa-la and Chu-chen.

One victory over Ta-i Wan.

Two victories over Mi-han-tan and Au-tan.

Now I have fought twice with Gurkhas. I have made an end of them, and they have tendered their submission to me. This completes the ten times. Three of the internal victories are of lesser importance.

Now as regards the submission of the Gurkhas in the Female Earth-Bird year. Although they brought troops for looting Ü and Tsang, the A-u Hu-i not daring, Pa-chung did not go into the matter thoroughly, but arranged it in a hurry. So the Gurkhas were not frightened.

Again, having obtained loot last year, they came back. The wickend Minister was degraded, and the famous Chang-chun was sent. The latter arranged on a large scale for provisions and wages. Fu-kang men appreciated my gifts highly, and did not consider fatigue or fear.

During the winter of last year additional soldiers of So=lon and Szechuan came quickly, batch by batch, along the Si-ning road, and arrived in the country of the thieves during the fifth month of this year. Immediately on their arrival they retook the country of Ü and Tsang, and captured the territory of the thieves. They traversed the mountains, so difficult to push through, as though they were moving over a level plain. They crossed rivers with great waves and narrow gorges as though they were small streams. They climbed up the

peaks of mountains and descended again in the pursuit. They captured the important places and at the same time captured the roads in the gorges. Not considering injuries to hands or feet, they fought seven battles and gained seven victories. The thieves were panic-stricken.

After that, when the troops arrived close to Yam-bu, the chief leaders of the thieves were sent. They submitted respectfully and represented that they would conduct themselves according to our orders. Although they carried out the orders of the great commander-in Chief, they were not allowed to enter our encampment. The reason for this was that last year they seized Ten-dzin Pal-jor and those with him by means of a falsehood; and so they were not allowed to enter.

Owing to the great heroism of the mighty army the thieves were helpless. He could have had them removed from his presence, and could have made an end of them, letting not even one of them escape. However, that was not the wish of the Heavenly protector. Even if all those territories had been obtained, as they are more than a thousand distances from the

frontiers of Ü and Tsang, it would have been difficult to cultivate them and to guard them. As for ordinary, simple people, even if they obtain a thing, the end will not be gained. Therefore orders were given, the respectful submission was noted, and the army was withdrawn. Thereby the work was completed.

Formerly, in the time of King Thang Tha-i Tsung, there was a conference with the Chi-li. As it was shown that they (the Gurkhas) were conquered and powerless, he (the Chi-li) said that they would always remain on good terms (with China). It is not fitting to take the Chi-li as an example. The frontiers of Ü and Tsang are not near to China. They (the Gurkhas), fearing to lose their lives, were compelled to submit respectfully. A pretended submission, made in order to obtain peace, will not suffice. A great victory has now been obtained. The thieves have offered a heart-felt submission, and this is believed and accepted. Affairs have been arranged in accordance with the three points of King Tha-i Tsung of Thang-gur

Need I write the former affairs of the Tor-gö, how they became afraid of us and followed us? How they came to agree with us and to follow us, this has all been written already. Now the Gurkhas having admitted their fault, and wishing to save their lives, fear us and follow us. Thus agreeing with us and following, the two qualities are complete. The failing was theirs, and they have admitted their fault: that is how the matter stands.

If this matter be considered, it will be seen that the people of Ü, abandoning military pursuits, devote themselves solely to literature. Thus they have become like a body bereft of vigour. This is unfitting. If a people abandon military pursuits and make literature their chief object, they become unable to safeguard their former position. This should be known.

The manner of going and the manner of returning are clearly written in the book entitled "The planets and Stars." Now understand this and do not forget it. It is to be considered again and again at the time of making war, that it may be of advantage.

Owing to the knowledge gained during fifty-seven years of warfare these ten deeds have

been fully completed. This is the gift of the Heavenly Protector. Thus the kindness of the Heavenly Protector is exceedingly deep. I also have faith in it. They (the Gurkhas) thought they could achieve a great deal by violence, but the favour of the Heavenly Protector remained. It is hoped that this will tend to turn people into men of complete justice. Besides this, there is nothing to be said.

This has been written by the king on an upper date in the first month of winter in the fifty-seventh year of the reign of the Heavenly Protector, that is to say, in the Male Water Rat year.

(四)西藏尼泊爾條約 訂於西曆一八五六年。(光祈按，卽咸豐六年。)譯自藏文。

下面記名之廓爾喀西藏兩國政府僧俗人員，曾開會議，協商一致，締結條約十款。敬祈太上作證，並各蓋印信於其上。彼等業已議定，對於中國皇帝，一如歷來，加以尊重，悉照從前所規定記下者。兩國彼此之間，應當協意維持，互以兄弟相待。倘兩國之中，竟

有一國違犯條約，則至尊將不降福該國。倘兩國之中，一國違背約中條件，則其他一國如果向其宣戰，當不負宣戰之咎。

（原書註：此處繼以簽押者之姓名，及其圖章。）

約中條款如下：

(1)西藏政府每年應給廓爾喀政府一萬盧布，作為餽送。

(2)廓爾喀與西藏當尊重大皇帝。因西藏係一種寺院的，隱者的，獨身者的國家，專以宗教為業之故；廓爾喀政府乃自願，從現在起，如遇西藏受外國攻擊之時，定當助之護之，盡其力之所能。

(3)從今以後，西藏不得對於廓爾喀政府的商民及其他臣民，徵收商稅，路稅，以及其他各稅。

(4)西藏政府自願交還廓爾喀政府，前被西藏俘獲之 Sikh 兵士，以及所有廓爾喀兵丁官長使役婦女大礮之在戰時被擄者。廓爾喀政府自願交還西藏政府，一切西藏軍隊軍火犛牛以及 Kyi-rong, Nya-nang, Dzong-ga, Pu-rang,

Rong-shar 各地西藏居民所遺下之一切物件。此約訂成之後，凡駐 Pu-rang, Rong-shar, Kyi-rong, Dzong-ga, Nya-nang, Tar-ling, La-tse 各地之廓爾喀軍隊，均須一律撤回離開該地。

(5) 從現在起，廓爾喀政府當在拉薩，派置一位高等官吏，不派一位 Newar。

(6) 廓爾喀政府將在拉薩開設商店，享有珠寶首飾衣服糧食以及其他各貨之自由營業權。

(7) 廓爾喀官吏不得審判拉薩人民商賈間發生之爭端。西藏政府不得審判居於拉薩法區的廓爾喀人民商賈 Khatmandu 回教徒間發生之爭端。倘西藏人民及廓爾喀人民之間發生爭端，則應由兩國政府之高等官吏，公同審判。如西藏人民被處罰金之罪，則此項罰金須由西藏政府催收。如廓爾喀人民商賈以及回教徒被處罰金之罪，則此項罰金須由廓爾喀官吏催收。

(8) 倘有廓爾喀殺人罪犯，事後逃入西藏，則應由西藏方面將彼引渡與廓爾喀。倘有西藏殺人罪犯，事後逃入廓爾喀，則由廓爾喀方面將彼引渡與西藏。

(9)假如廓爾喀商賈或其他廓人財產，爲西藏人民所搶劫，則西藏官廳於追查之後，應行强迫該藏人，將此財產退還原佔有人。倘該搶犯不能再將原物交還，則西藏官吏應迫彼結一合同，定於某種較久期間之內，退還此項財產。假如西藏商賈或其他藏人財產，爲廓爾喀人民所搶劫，則廓爾喀官吏於追查之後，應行强迫該廓人，將此財產退還原佔有人。倘該搶犯不能再將原物交還，則廓爾喀官吏應迫彼結一合同，定於某種較久期間之內，退還此項財產。

(10)此約既成之後，兩國政府各不得對於戰爭期間附和廓爾喀政府的藏人之身命財產，或附和西藏政府的廓人之身命財產，加以報復手段。

訂於火龍年（即一八五六年）二月十八日。

TREATY BETWEEN TIBET AND NEPAL, 1856

Translation of the Tibetan Text.

The undermentioned gentlemen, monks and laymen, of the Gurkha and Tibetan Governments held a conference and mutually agreed upon and concluded a Treaty of ten Articles,

and invoked the Supreme Being as their witness, and affixed their seals to it. They have agreed to regard the Chinese Emperor as heretofore with respect, in accordance with what has been written, and to keep both the States in agreement and to treat each other like brothers. If either of them violate the Treaty, may the Precious Ones not allow that State to prosper. Should either State violate the terms of the Treaty, the other State shall be exempt from all sin in making war upon it.

(Here follow the names of the signatories and their seals.)

List of Articles of the Treaty.

1. The Tibetan Government shall pay the sum of ten thousand rupees annually as a present to the Gurkha Government.

2. Gurkha and Tibet have been regarding the Great Emperor with respect. Tibet being the country of monasteries, hermits and celibates, devoted to religion, the Gurkha Government have agreed henceforth to afford help and protection to it as far as they can, if

any foreign country attacks it.

3. Henceforth Tibet shall not levy taxes on trade or taxes on roads or taxes of any other kind on the merchants or other subjects of the Gurkha Government.

4. The Government of Tibet agrees return to the Gurkha soldiers, officers, servants, women, and cannon captured in the war. The Gurkha Government agrees to return to the Tibetan Government the Tibetan troops, weapons, yaks, and whatever articles may have been left behind by the Tibetan subjects residing at kyi-rong, Nya-nang, Dzong-ga, Pu-rang, and Rong-shar. And on the completion of the Treaty all the Gurkha troops in Pu-rang, Rong-shar, Kyi-rong, Dzong-ga, Nya-nang, Tar-ling, and La-tse will be withdrawn and the country evacuated.

5. Henceforth the Gurkha Government will keep a high officer, and not a Newar, to hold charge at Lhasa.

6. The Gurkha Government will open shops at Lhasa, where they can freely trade in

gems, jewellery, clothing, food, and different articles.

7. The Gurkha officer is not allowed to try any case arising from quarrels amongst Lhasa subjects and merchants, and the Tibetan Government is not allowed to try any case arising from quarrels amongst the Gurkha subjects and traders and the Mahomedans of Khatmandu who may be residing in the jurisdiction of Lhasa. In the event of quarrels between Tibetan and Gurkha subjects the high officials of the two Governments will sit together and will jointly try the cases; the fines imposed upon the Tibetan subjects as punishments will be taken by the Tibetan official, and the fines imposed upon Gurkha subjects, merchants, and Mahomedans as punishments will be taken by the Gurkha official.

8. Should any Gurkha subject, after Committing a murder, go to the country of Tibet, he shall be surrendered by Tibet to Gurkha; and should any Tibetan subject, after committing a murder, go to the country of Gurkha, he shall be surrendered by Gurkha to Tibet.

9. If the property of a Gurkha merchant or other subject be plundered by a Tibetan

subject, the Tibetan officials after inquiry will compel the restoration of such property to the owner. Should the plunderer not be able to restore such property, he shall be compelled by the Tibetan official to draw up an agreement to make good such property within an extended time. If the property of a Tibetan merchant or other subject be plundered by a Gurkha subject, the Gurkha official after inquiry will compel the restoration of such property to the owner. Should the plunderer not be able to restore such property, he shall be compelled by the Gurkha official to draw up an agreement to make good such property within an extended time.

10. After the completion of the Treaty neither Government will take vengeance on the persons or property of Tibetan subjects who may have joined the Gurkha Government during the recent war, or on the persons or property of Gurkha subjects who may have so joined the Tibetan Government.

Dated the 18th day of the 2nd month of the Fire-Dragon Year (1856).

(五)中英關於哲藏之條約 時在一八九〇年。(光祈按，即吾國所謂中英會議藏印條約訂於光緒十六年。本篇係依據該約漢文原本抄錄於此，並未另譯。)

茲因大清國大皇帝，大英國大君主五印度大后帝，實願固敦兩國睦誼，永遠弗替；又因近來事故，兩國情誼有所不協之處；彼此欲將哲孟雄西藏邊界事宜，明定界限，用昭久遠。是以大清國大皇帝，大英國大君主，擬將此事訂立條款，特派全權大臣議辦。由大清國特派駐藏幫辦大臣副都統銜升，由大英國特派總理五印度執政大臣第一等三式各寶星上議院侯爵蘭各將所奉全權便宜行事之上諭文憑，公同較閱，俱屬妥協。現經議定條約八款，臚列於後：

第一款： 藏哲之界，以自布坦交界之支莫摯山起，至廓爾喀邊界止；分哲屬梯斯塔及近山南流諸小河，藏屬莫竹及近山北流諸小河分水流之一帶山頂為界。

第二款： 哲孟雄由英國一國保護督理，即為承認。其內政外交，均應專由英國一國逕辦。該部長暨官員等，除由英國經理准行之事外，概不得與無論何國交涉來往

第三款： 中英兩國互允以第一款所定之界限為准，由兩國遵守，並使兩邊各無

犯越之事。

第四款：藏哲通商，應如何增益便利一事，容後再議，務期彼此均受其益。

第五款：哲孟雄界內游牧一事，彼此言明，俟查明情形後，再爲議訂。

第六款：印藏官員因公交涉，如何文移往來一切，彼此言明，俟後再商另訂。

第七款：自此條款批准互換之日爲始，限以六個月，由中國駐藏大臣英國印度執政大臣各派委員一人，將第四第五第六三款言明隨後議定各節，兼同會商，以期妥協。

第八款：以上條款既定後，應送呈兩國批准；隨將條款原本，在倫敦互換；彼此各執，以昭信守。

光緒十六年二月二十七年，卽西曆一千八百九十年三月十七日，在孟臘城，繕就華英文各四分，蓋印畫押。

CONVENTION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA RELATING TO SIKKIM AND TIBET, 1890

Signed at Calcutta on the 17th March 1890.

Ratified at London on the 27th August 1890.

Whereas Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, are sincerely desirous to maintain and perpetuate the relations of friendship and good understanding which now exist between their respective empires; and whereas recent occurrences have tended towards a disturbance of the said relations, and it is desirable to clearly define and permanently settle certain matters connected with the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet, Her Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the Emperor of China have resolved to conclude a Convention on this subject, and have, for this purpose, named plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, His Excellency the Most Honourable Henry Charles Keith Petty Fitzmaurice, G. M. S. I., G. C. M. G., G. M. I. E., Marquess of Lansdowne, Viceroy and Governor-General of India,

And His Majesty the Emperor of China, His Excellency Shêng Tai, Imperial Associate Resident in Tibet, Military Deputy Lieutenant-Governor;

Who, having met and communicated to each other their full powers, and finding these to be in proper form, have agreed upon the following Convention in eight Articles:—

Article I.

The boundary of Sikkim and Tibet shall be the crest of the mountain range separating the waters flowing into the Sikkim Teesta and its affluents from the waters flowing into the Tibetan Mochu and northwards into other rivers of Tibet. The line commences at Mount Gipmochi on the Bhutan frontier, and follows the abovementioned water-parting to the point where it meets Nipal territory.

Article II.

It is admitted that the British Government, whose Protectorate over the Sikkim State is hereby recognized, has direct and exclusive control over the internal administration and foreign

relations of that State, and except through and with the permission of the British Government, neither the Ruler of the State nor any of its officers shall have official relations of any kind, formal or informal, with any other country.

ARTICLE III.

The Government of Great Britain and Ireland and the Government of China engage reciprocally to respect the boundary as defined in Article I, and to prevent acts of aggression from their respective sides of the frontier.

ARTICLE IV.

The question of providing increased facilities for trade across the Sikkim-Tibet frontier will hereafter be discussed with a view to a mutually satisfactory arrangement by the High Contracting Powers.

ARTICLE V.

The question of pasturage on the Sikkim side of the frontier is reserved for further

examination and future adjustment.

ARTICLE VI.

Two joint Commissioners shall, within six months from the ratification of this Convention, be appointed, one by the British Government in India, the other by the Chinese Resident in Tibet. The said Commissioners shall meet and discuss the questions which, by the last three preceding Articles, have been reserved.

ARTICLE VII.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in London as soon as possible after the date of the signature thereof.

In witness whereof the respective negotiators have signed the same, and affixed thereunto the seals of their arms.

Done in quadruplicate at Calcutta, this 17th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1890, corresponding with the Chinese date, the 27th day of the second moon of this 16th

year-of Kuang Hsü.

(六)中英所訂哲藏條約關於通商交涉游牧之續約 時在一八九三年。(

光祈按，卽吾國所謂中英會議藏印續約，訂於光緒十九年。本篇係依據該約漢文原本抄錄於此，並未另譯。)

光緒十六年二月二十七日，卽西曆一千八百九十年三月十七日，藏印立約，未結通商交涉游牧三款；現已議訂章程，接附前約。

通商

第一款： 藏內亞東，訂於光緒二十年三月二十六日，開關通商，任聽英國諸色商民，前往貿易；由印度國家隨意派員駐寓亞東，查看此處英商貿易事宜。

第二款： 英商在亞東貿易，自交界至亞東而止，聽憑隨意來往，不須阻攔；並可在亞東地方租賃住房棧所。中國應允許所建住房棧所，均屬合用。此外另設公所一處，以備如第一款內所開印度國家隨意派員駐寓。其英國商民赴亞東通商，無論與何人交易，或賣其貨，或購藏貨，或以錢易貨，或以貨換貨，以及僱用各項役馬夫脚，皆准循照該

處常規，公平交易，不得格外刁難。所有該商民等之身家貨物，皆須保護無害。自交界至亞東，其間朗熱打均等處，已由商上（光祈按商上二字似爲西藏官廳四字之誤。）建造房舍，憑商人賃作尖宿之所，按日收租。

第三款：各項軍火器械暨鹽酒，各項迷醉藥，或禁止進出，或特定專章，兩國各隨其便。

第四款：除第三款所開應禁貨物外，其餘各貨，由印度進藏，或由藏進印度經過藏哲邊界者，無論何處出產，自開關之日起，皆準以五年爲限，概行免納進出口稅。俟五年限滿，查看情形，或可由兩國國家酌定稅則，照章納進出口稅。至印茶一項，現議開辦時，不卽運藏貿易。俟百貨免稅五年限滿，方可入藏銷售；應納之稅，不得過華茶入英納稅之數。

第五款：各項貨物到亞東關時，無論印度貨物藏內貨物，立當赴關呈報請查，開單註明，何項貨物多少，及分量若干，置價若干。

第六款：凡英國商民在藏界內與中藏商民有爭辯之事，應由中國邊界官與哲

孟雄辦事大員面商酌辦。其面商酌辦者，固爲查明兩造情形，彼此秉公辦理。如兩邊官員意見有不合處，須照被告所供，按伊本國律例辦理。

交涉

第七款：印度文件遞送西藏辦事大臣處，應由印度駐紮哲孟雄之員，交付中國邊務委員，由驛火速呈遞。西藏文件遞送印度，亦由中國邊務委員，交付印度駐紮哲孟雄之員，照章火速呈遞。

第八款：中印兩官所有往來文移，自應謹愼呈遞。及來往送信之人，亦應令兩邊委員照料。

游牧

第九款：從亞東開關之日起，一年後，凡藏人仍在哲孟雄游牧者，應照英國在哲孟雄隨時立定游牧章程辦理。凡該章程內一切，須先曉諭通知。

另款

第一款：中印各駐紮委員，如有議事意見不合之處，應由各委員呈報該管上司

議辦。儻該上司意見仍屬不合，應由各上司請示本國國家議辦。

第二款： 自此次條約議定之日起，於五年後，如查其中有應行變通更改之處，必須於六個月之前聲明，以便兩國各派員議辦。

第三款： 藏印條約第七款內載，由中英各派員將第四五六三款言明隨後議訂各節，公同會商等語，現經兩國派員，公同將以上通商交涉游牧三款，議訂九條，並續款三條，言明應與原約視同一律；其實力奉行之處，亦與逐字載入原約無異，彼此會同畫押為憑。

光緒十九年十月二十八日，即西曆一千八百九十三年十二月初五日，在大吉嶺，繕就中英文各四分，畫押。

大清國二品頂戴奏准會同畫押四川越嶲營參將何長榮。

大英國待派政務司保爾。

大清國賞戴花翎頭品頂戴雙龍二等寶星奏准會同畫押稅務司赫政。

REGNLATIONS OF 1893 REGARDING TRADE, COMMUNICATION, AND

PASTURAGE TO BE APPENDED TO THE SIKKIM-TIBET CONVENTION OF 1890

Signed at Darjeeling, India, on the 5th December 1893

TRADE

I.—A trade-mart shall be established at Yatung on the Tibetan side of the frontier, and shall be open to all British subjects for purposes of trade from the first day of May 1894. The Government of India shall be free to send officers to reside at Yatung to watch the conditions of British trade at that mart.

II.—British subjects trading at Yatung shall be at liberty to travel freely to and fro between the frontier and Yatung, to reside at Yatung, and to rent houses and godowns for their own accommodation and the storage of their goods. The Chinese Government undertake that suitable buildings for the above purposes shall be provided for British subjects, and also that a special and fitting residence shall be provided for the officer or officers appointed by the

Government of India under Regulation I to reside at Yatung. British subjects shall be at liberty to sell their goods to whomsoever they please, to purchase native commodities in kind or in money, to hire transport of any kind, and in general to conduct their business transactions in conformity with local usage, and without any vexatious restrictions. Such British subjects shall receive efficient protection for their persons and property. At Lang-jo and Ta-chun, between the frontier and Yatung, where rest-houses have been built by the Tibetan authorities, British subjects can break their journey in consideration of a daily rent.

III.—Import and export trade in the following articles—

arms, ammunition, military stores, salt, liquors, and intoxicating or narcotic drugs,

may at the option of either Government be entirely prohibited, or permitted only on such conditions as either Government on their own side may think fit to impose.

IV.—Goods, other than goods of the description enumerated in Regulation III, entering Tibet from British India, across the Sikkim-Tibet frontier, or vice versâ, whatever their origin,

shall be exempt from duty for a period of five years commencing from the date of the opening of Yatung to trade; but after the expiration of this term, if found desirable, a tariff may be mutually agreed upon and enforced.

Indian tea may be imported into Tibet at a rate of duty not exceeding that at which Chinese tea is imported into England, but trade in Indian tea shall not be engaged in during the five years for which other commodities are exempt.

V.—All goods on arrival at Yatung, whether from British India or from Tibet, must be reported at the Customs Station there for examination, and the report must give full particulars of the description, quantity, and value of the goods.

VI.—In the event of trade disputes arising between British and Chinese or Tibetan subjects in Tibet, they shall be inquired into and settled in personal conference by the Political Officer for Sikkim and the Chinese Frontier Officer. The object of personal conference being to ascertain facts and do justice, where there is a divergence of views the law of the country to

which the defendant belongs shall guide.

COMMUNICATION

VII.—Dispatches from the Government of India to the Chinese Imperial Resident in in Tibet shall be handed over by the Political Officer for Sikkim to the Chinese Frontier Officer, who will forward them by special courier.

Dispatches from the Chinese Imperial Resident in Tibet to the Government of India will be handed over by the Chinese Frontier officer to the Political Officer for Sikkim, who will forward them as quickly as possible.

VIII.—Dispatches between the Chinese and Indian officials must be treated with due respect, and couriers will be assisted in passing to and fro by the officers of each Government.

PASTURAGE

IX.—After the expiration of one year from the date of the opening of Yatung, such Tibetans as continue to graze their cattle in Sikkim will be subject to such Regulations as the

British Government may from time to time enact for the General conduct of grazing in Sikkim. Due notice will be given of such Regulations.

General Articles

I.—In the event of disagreement between the Political Officer for Sikkim and the Chinese Frontier Officer, each official shall report the matter to his immediate superior, who, in turn, if a settlement is not arrived at between them, shall refer such matter to their respective Governments for disposal.

II.—After the lapse of five years from the date on which these Regulations shall come into force, and on six months' notice given by either party, these Regulations shall be subject to revision by Commissioners appointed on both sides for this purpose who shall be empowered to decide on and adopt such amendments and extensions as experience shall prove to be desirable.

III.—It having been stipulated that Joint Commissioners should be appointed by the

British and Chinese Governments under the seventh article of the Sikkim-Tibet Convention to meet and discuss, with a view to the final settlement of the questions reserved under articles 4, 5 and 6 of the said Convention; and the Commissioners thus appointed having met and discussed the questions referred to, namely, Trade, Communication, and Pasturage, have been further appointed to sign the agreement in nine Regulations and three General Articles now arrived at, and to declare that the said nine Regulations and the three General Articles form part of the Convention itself.

In witness whereof the respective Commissioners have hereto subscribed their names.

Done in quadruplicate at Darjeeling this 5th day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, corresponding with the Chinese date the 28th day of the 10th moon of the 19th year of Kuang Hsü.

(七)**英藏條約**。時在一九〇四年。(光甫按:即光緒三十年。其後該約附入光緒三十二年所訂之中英新訂藏印條約內面。又本篇係依據該約漢文原本,抄錄於

此，並未另譯。）

案查光緒十六，十九年，中國與英國所定兩次藏印條約，因其意義，並切實施行，均有疑難之處。又查英藏歷年和好，近因事故，情意未洽；今欲重修舊好，將所疑難之事，全行解定。茲大英國政府，特派邊務全權大臣榮赫鵬，與噶爾丹寺長羅生戛爾曾暨噶布倫並色拉別蚌噶爾丹三大寺之呼圖克圖，兼與西藏民教諸首領，代表西藏議定條款，開列於後：

第一款： 西藏應允遵照光緒十六年中英所立之約而行。亦允該約第一款所定哲孟雄與西藏之邊界，並允按此款，建立界石。

第二款： 西藏允定於江孜噶大克及亞東，即行開作通商之埠，以便英藏商民任便往來貿易。所有光緒十九年中國與英國訂立條約內，凡關涉亞東各款，亦應在江孜噶大克一律施行。惟嗣後如英藏彼此允改，則該三處應從改定章程辦理。除在該處設立商埠外，西藏應允所有現行通遠之貿易，一概不准有所阻滯。將來如商務興旺，並允斟酌另設通商之埠，亦按以上所述之章程，一律辦理。

第三款：光緒十九年中英條約所有更改之處，應另行酌辦。西藏允派掌權之員，與英國政府所派之員會議詳細酌改。

第四款：西藏允定除將來立定稅則內之稅課外，無論何項征收，概不得抽取。

第五款：西藏應允所有自印度邊界，至江孜噶大克各通道，不得稍有阻礙。且應隨時修理，以副貿易之用。並於亞東江孜噶大克及日後續設之商埠，各派藏員居住。英國亦派員監管各該處英國商務。如欲齎送公文信函於藏官，或駐藏各華官，均責成商埠居住之各該藏員接收轉送。覆文回信，亦一律責成此員妥送。

第六款：因西藏違約，英國派兵前往拉薩責問；又因英國邊務大臣暨其隨員護兵等被侮被攻；是以西藏允兌給英國政府英金五十萬磅，合盧比銀七百五十萬元，以賠補兵費及無禮侮攻各情。此賠款應在英政府隨時所定之處，或於藏境內，或於英境大吉嶺札拉白古里等地面內清繳。每年西曆正月初一日，兌銀十萬盧比。七十五年繳清。於何處收兌，英國政府預先知照。第一期應在西曆一千九百零六年正月初一日，照數兌交。

第七款　俟以上所述之賠款照數繳清後，並第二三四五等款內所稱商埠，切實開辦三年後；英國政府於未辦之先，仍於春丕駐兵暫守作質，至賠款清繳或商埠妥立三年後最晚之日爲止。（光祈按：此款譯得太壞，請參閱英文原文爲妥。）

第八款：　西藏允將所有自印度邊界至江孜拉薩之礮臺山塞等，一律削平。並將所有滯礙通道之武備，全行撤去。

第九款：　西藏允定以下五端，非英國政府先行照允，不能舉辦：（一）西藏土地，無論何外國，皆不准有讓賣租典或別樣出脫情事。（二）西藏一切事宜，無論何外國，皆不准干涉。（三）無論何外國，皆不許派員或派代理人進入藏境。（四）無論何項鐵路電線礦產或別項利權，均不許各外國或隸各外國籍之民人享受。若允此項利權，則應將相抵之利權，或相同之利益，一律給與英國政府享受。（五）西藏各進款，或貨物或金銀錢幣等類，皆不許給與各外國或籍隸各外國之民，抵押撥兌。

第十款：　此約共繕五分，由商定之員在拉薩，於光緒三十年七月二十六日，即西曆一千九百〇四年九月初七日，畫押蓋印爲憑。

英國邊務大臣榮赫鵬印。
達賴喇嘛印。（此印乃噶爾丹寺長所鈐。）
噶布倫印。
別蚌寺印。
色拉寺印。
噶爾丹寺印。
西藏首領印。
英藏各員現行聲明，今日所立之約，以英文爲憑。
大英國邊務大臣榮赫鵬印。
達賴喇嘛印。（此印乃噶爾丹寺長所鈐。）
噶布倫印。
別蚌寺印。
色拉寺印。

噶爾丹寺印。

西藏首領印。

印度總督唵士爾簽押。

此約西曆一千九百〇四年十一月十一日在印度新辣，由印度總督當堂批准。

印度政府外部大臣費禮夏簽押。

印度總督所聲明之款附於已經批准之光緒三十年七月二十八日卽西曆一千九百〇四年九月初七日所訂英藏條約之內。

光緒三十年七月二十八日卽西曆一千九百〇四年九月初七日，英國所派邊務大臣榮赫鵬代英政府與噶爾丹寺長羅生戞爾曾暨噶布倫並色拉別蚌噶爾丹三大寺之呼圖克圖，兼與西藏民教諸首領代表西藏所立之約；現經印度總督批准，並惠允飭將該約第六款，西藏應賠補英國入藏兵費由原定七百五十萬盧比，減爲二百五十萬盧比。又復聲明：該約所定之賠款，初繳三年三期之後，所派佔守春丕之兵，可以撤退。惟該約第二款所立之商埠，西藏須按照第七款開妥三年，並須按照該約內、各節，一一

認眞遵辦、

印度總督唵士爾簽押。

此款於西曆一千九百〇四年十一月十一日由印度總督當堂簽押。

印度政府外部大臣費禮夏簽押。

CONVENTION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND TIBET, 1904

Signed at Lhasa on the 7th September 1904.

Ratified at Simla on the 11th November 1904.

Whereas doubts and difficulties have arisen as to the meaning and validity of the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1890, and the Trade Regulations of 1893, and as to the liabilities of the Tibetan Government under these agreements; and whereas recent occurrences have tended towards a disturbance of the relations of friendship and good understanding which have existed between the British Government and the Government of Tibet; and whereas it is desirable to restore peace and amicable relations, and to resolve and determine the doubts and difficulties

as aforesaid, the said Governments have resolved to conclude a Convention with these objects, and the following articles have been agreed upon by Colonel F. E. Younghusband, C. I. E., in virtue of full powers vested in him by His Britannic Majesty's Government and on behalf of that said Government, and Lo-Sang Gyal-Tsen, the Ga-den Ti-Rimpoche, and the representatives of the Council, of the three monasteries Se-ra, Dre-pung and Ga-den, and of the ecclesiastical and lay officials of the National Assembly on behalf of the Government of Tibet:—

I.

The Government of Tibet engages to respect the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1890 and to recognize the frontier between Sikkim and Tibet, as defined in Article I of the said Convention, and to erect boundary pillars accordingly.

II.

The Tibetan Government undertakes to open forthwith trade marts to which all British and Tibetan subjects shall have free right of access at Gyantse and Gartok, as well as at

Yatung.

The Regulations applicable to the trade mart at Yatung, under the Anglo-Chinese Agreement of 1893, shall, subject to such amendments as may hereafter be agreed upon by common consent between the British and Tibetan Governments, apply to the marts above mentioned.

In addition to establishing trade marts at the places mentioned, the Tibetan Government undertakes to place no restrictions on the trade of existing routes, and to consider the question of establishing fresh trade marts under similar conditions if development of trade requires it.

III.

The question of the amendment of the Regulations of 1893 is reserved for separate consideration, and the Tibetan Government undertakes to appoint fully authorized delegates to negotiate with representatives of the British Government as to the details of the amendments required.

IV.

The Tibetan Government undertakes to levy no dues of any kind other than those provided for in the tariff to be mutually agreed upon.

V.

The Tibetan Government undertakes to keep the roads to Gyantse and Gartok from the frontier clear of all obstruction and in a state of repair suited to the needs of the trade, and to establish at Yatung, Gyantse, and Gartok, and at each of the other trade marts that may hereafter be established, a Tibetan Agent who shall receive from the British Agent appointed to watch over British trade at the marts in question any letter which the latter may desire to send to the Tibetan or to the Chinese authorities. The Tibetan Agent shall also be responsible for the due delivery of such communications and for the transmission of replies.

VI.

As an indemnity to the British Government for the expense incurred in the dispatch of

armed troops to Lhasa, to exact reparation for breaches of treaty obligations, and for the insults offered to and attacks upon the British Commissioner and his following and escort, the Tibetan Government engages to pay a sum of pounds five hundred thousand—equivalent to rupees seventy-five lakhs —— to the British Government.

The indemnity shall be payable at such place as the British Government may from time to time, after due notice, indicate whether in Tibet or in the British districts of Darjeeling or Jalpaiguri, in seventy-five annual instalments of rupees one lakh each on the 1st January in each year, beginning from the 1st January 1906.

VII.

As security for the payment of the above-mentioned indemnity, and for the fulfilment of the provisions relative to trade marts specified in Articles II, III, IV, and V, the British Government shall continue to occupy the Chumbi Valley until the indemnity has been paid and until the trade marts have been effectively opened for three years, whichever date may be

the later.

VIII.

The Tibetan Government agrees to raze all forts and fortifications and remove all armaments which might impede the course of free communication between the British frontier and the towns of Gyantse and Lhasa.

IX.

The Government of Tibet engages that, without the previous consent of the British Government, ——

(a) no portion of Tibetan territory shall be ceded, sold, leased, mortgaged or otherwise given for occupation, to any Foreign Power;

(b) no such Power shall be permitted to intervene in Tibetan affairs;

(c) no Representatives or Agents of any Foreign Power shall be admitted to Tibet;

(d) no concessions for railways, roads, telegraphs, mining or other rights, shall be

granted to any Foreign Power, or to the subject of any Foreign Power. In the event of consent to such concessions being granted, similar or equivalent concessions shall be granted to the British Government;

(e) no Tibetan revenues, whether in kind or in cash, shall be pledged or assigned to any Foreign Power, or to the subject of any Foreign Power.

X.

In witness whereof the negotiators have signed the same, and affixed hereunto the seals of their arms.

Done in quintuplicate at Lhasa, this 7th day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four, corresponding with the Tibetan date, the 27th day of the seventh month of the Wood Dragon year.

Declaration signed by the Viceroy of India on the 11th November 1904, and appended to the ratified Convention of 7th September 1904.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, having ratified the Convention which was concluded at Lhasa on 7th September 1904 by Colonel Younghusband C. I. E., British Commissioner for Tibet Frontier Matters, on behalf of His Britannic Majesty's Government; and by Losang Gyal-Tsen, the Ga-den Ti-Rimpoche, and the representatives of the Council, of the three monasteries Sera, Dre-pung, and Ga-den, and of the ecclesiastical and lay officials of the National Assembly, on behalf of the Government of Tibet, is pleased to direct as an act of grace that the sum of money which the Tibetan Government have bound themselves under the terms of Article VI of the said Convention to pay His Majesty's Government as an indemnity for the expenses incurred by the latter in connection with the dispatch of armed forces to Lhasa, be reduced from Rs. 75,00,000 to Rs. 25,00,000; and to declare that the British occupation of the Chumbi Valley shall cease after the due payment of three annual instalments of the said indemnity as fixed by the said Article, provided, however, that the trade marts as stipulated in Article II of the Convention shall have been effectively

opened for three years as provided in Article VI of the Convention: and that, in the meantime, the Tibetans shall have faithfully Complied with the terms of the said Convention in all other respects.

(八)中英條約時在一九〇六年。(光祈按,卽吾國所謂中英新訂藏印條約,訂於光緒三十二年。本篇係依據該約漢文原本抄錄於此,並未另譯。)

正約

案查光緒十六年二月二十七日,及十九年十月十八日,中國與英國所定兩次藏印條約,其所載各款,西藏並未認爲確實,亦未允切實遵辦。英國政府惟有設法保衞該兩約所享利權。旋於光緒三十年七月二十八日,在拉薩定立英藏條約十款。嗣於光緒三十年十月初五日,由印度總督代英國政府將該約批准;並將當日所聲明之條款更訂之文據,附入。茲大清國大皇帝,大英國全境大皇帝兼五印度大皇帝,因欲固存兩國友睦,歷久不渝;大清國大皇帝特派欽差全權大臣外務部右侍郎唐紹儀,大英國大皇帝特派欽差駐劄中華便宜行事全權大臣功賜佩帶頭等邁吉利寶星薩道義;各將所

奉全權大臣便宜行事之敕諭，互相校閱，俱屬妥善，現議各款，開列於後：

第一款：光緒三十年七月二十八日，英藏所立之約，暨其英文漢文約本，附入現立之約，作爲附約；彼此允認，切實遵守。並將更訂批准之文據，亦附入此約。如遇有應行設法之時，彼此隨時設法，將該約內各節，切實辦理。

第二款：英國國家允不佔併藏境，及不干涉西藏一切政治。中國國家亦應允，不准他外國干涉藏境及其一切內治。

第三款：光緒三十年七月二十八日，英藏所立之約，第九款內之第四節所聲明各項權利，除中國獨能享受外，不許他國國家及他國人民享受。惟經與中國商定在該約第二款指明之各商埠，英國應得設電線，通報印度境內之利益。

第四款：所有光緒十六，十九年，中國與英國所定兩次藏印條約，其所載各款，如與本約及附約無違背者，概應切實施行。

第五款：此約分繕中文英文，業已細校相符，惟辯解之時，仍以英文爲準。

第六款：此約須由兩國大皇帝批准畫押，自兩國全權大臣畫押之日起，限三個

月在倫敦互換。此約中文英文各繕四分，共八分。兩國全權大臣畫押蓋印為憑。大清國欽差全權大臣外務部右侍郎唐紹儀，大英國欽差駐劄中華便宜行事全權大臣功賜佩帶頭等邁吉利寶星薩道義，光緒三十二年四月初四日西曆一千九百〇六年四月二十七日立於北京。

附約

光緒三十年七月二十八日即西曆一千九百〇四年九月初七日，在拉薩定立英藏條約；又印度總督代英國政府簽字所聲明之款，附於已經批准之光緒三十年七月二十八日即西曆一千九百〇四年九月初七日所立英藏條約之內。

英藏條約：

（光祈按此處繼以英藏條約原文，與上列第（七）篇所述者全同，故未再錄。）

CONVENTION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA 1906

Signed at Peking on the 27th April 1906

Ratified at London on the 23rd July 1906

Whereas His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India, and His Majesty the Emperor of China are sincerely desirous to maintain and perpetuate the relations of friendship and good understanding which now exist between their respective Empires;

And whereas the refusal of Tibet to recognize the validity of or to carry into full effect the provisions of the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 17th March 1890, and Regulations of 5th December 1893, placed the British Government under the necessity of taking steps to secure their rights and interests under the said Convention and Regulations;

And whereas a Convention of ten articles was signed at Lhasa on 7th September, 1904, on behalf of Great Britain and Tibet, and was ratified by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India on behalf of Great Britain on 11th November, 1904, a declaration on behalf of Great Britain modifying its terms under certain conditions being appended thereto;

His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the Emperor of China have resolved to conclude

a Convention on this subject and have for this purpose named Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

His Majesty the king of Great Britain and Ireland:

Sir Ernest Mason Satow, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. St. Michael and St. George, His said Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of China;

and His Majesty the Emperor of China:

His excellency Tong Shoa-yi, His said Majesty's High Commissioner Plenipotentiary and a Vice-President of the Board of Foreign Affairs,

who having communicated to each other their respective full powers and finding them to be in good and due form have agreed upon and concluded the following Convention in six articles:—

Article I.

The Convention concluded on 7th Septemper, 1904, by Great Britain and Tibet, the texts of which in English and Chinese are attached to the present Convention as an annexe, is hereby confirmed, subject to the modification stated in the declaration appended thereto, and both of the High Contracting Parties engaged to take at all times such steps as may be necessary to secure the due fulfilment of the terms specified therein.

ARTICLE II.

The Government of Great Britain engages not to annex Tibetan territory or to interfere in the administration of Tibet. The Govenment of China also undertakes not to permit any other foreign state to interfere with the territory or internal administration of Tibet.

ARTICLE III.

The concessions which are mentioned in Article 9 (d) of the Convention concluded on 7th September, 1904, by Great Britain and Tibet are denied to any state or to the subject of any state other than China, but it has been arranged with China that at the trade marts

specified in Article 2 of the aforesaid Convention Great Britain shall be entitled to lay down telegraph lines connecting with India.

ARTICLE IV.

The provisions of the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1890 and Regulations of 1893 shall, subject to the terms of this present Convention and annexe thereto, remain in full force.

ARTICLE V.

The English and Chinese texts of the present Convention have been carefully compared and found to correspond, but in the event of three being any difference of meaning between them the English text shall be authoritative.

ARTICLE VI.

This Convention shall be ratified by the Sovereigns of both countries and ratifications shall be exchanged at London within three months after the date of signature by the Plenipotentiaries of both Powers.

In taken whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention' four copies in English and four in Chinese.

Dcne at Peking this twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand mine hundred and six, being the fourth day of the fourth month of the thirty-second year of the reign of Kuang-hsü.

(九)英俄條約

一九〇七年（光祈按，即光緒三十三年）八月十八日在聖彼得堡簽字。

大不列顛愛爾蘭聯邦國王，海外不列顛殖民地國王，印度皇帝陛下，與全俄皇帝陛下，誠心希望，彼此協意解決亞洲大陸方面兩國利益有關之各種問題；決定締結協約，以阻止英俄兩國間各項關涉問題之一切誤會原因。因此之故，特各任命全權代表如左：

大不列顛愛爾蘭聯邦國王，海外不列顛殖民地國王，印度皇帝陛下特派駐俄全權大使貴爵 Sir Arthur Nicolson；

全俄皇帝陛下特派廷臣外交總長 Iswolsky；

各將全權文憑交閱，俱屬妥善，彼此協定如下：

關於西藏之規定

大不列顛政府及俄羅斯政府，皆承認中國在藏之主權。又以事實上大不列顛帝國因地理關係之故，對於保持西藏外交現狀一事，特別注意；兩國政府乃協定條款如次：

第一款：　結約國雙方當互相尊重西藏領土完全，不得干涉西藏內政。

第二款：　依據承認中國在藏主權之理由，大不列顛帝國及俄羅斯帝國，除由中國政府介紹外，皆不得直與西藏實行交涉。但此項約束，不能影響英國商務委員與西藏官廳之直接關係，為一九〇四年九月七日英藏條約第五款所規定，並為一九〇六年四月二十七日英華條約所證明者。又此項約束，亦不能變更上述一九〇六年英華條約第一款內之協定。

此外尚有明白聲明者，即英俄兩國佛教徒，關於純粹宗教事務，得與達賴喇嘛以及藏中其他佛教代表，直接來往。英俄兩國政府各自負責，不使此項直接來往，損及本

約規定。

第三款：英俄兩國政府相約，各不派置代表到拉薩。

第四款：結約國雙方相約，不得為自己或本國國民，在西藏要求或取得鐵道馬路電報煤鑛以及其他權利。

第五款：兩國政府約定，所有西藏國賦，無論為物產或現金，皆不得向英俄兩國或其國民折押或讓與。

英俄所訂西藏條約之附件

大不列顛帝國證明印度總督閣下所簽押之宣言，曾附載於一九〇四年九月七日條約之批准文件中者。該宣言曾云：駐紮春丕 Chumbi Valley 之英軍，當於（西藏）將其二百五十萬盧比之賠款，業已繳付三年三期之後，實行撤退。但必須該約第二款內所言商埠，業已實行開放三年；而且其間西藏官廳對於上述一九〇四年約內各款，均已一一認眞實行，方可云云。現在應加以明白聲明者，卽是假如佔領春丕之英軍，於上述宣言中所定之期限，因為某種原由未嘗實行撤退，則英俄兩國政府，可以對於

此事，爲友誼的交換意見。

本約應由兩國政府批准，並從速在聖彼得堡交換約本。

爲昭信守起見，兩國全權代表各於本約之上簽名蓋印。

此約係於一九〇七年八月十八日（三十一日）在聖彼得堡，製成兩份。

CONVENTION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA, 1907

Signed at St. Petersburg on the 18th (31st) August 1907

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, animated by the sincere desire to settle by mutual agreement different questions concerning the interests of their States on the Continent of Asia, have determined to conclude Agreements destined to prevent all cause of misunderstanding between Great Britain and Russia in regard to the questions referred to, and have nominated for this purpose their respective Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, the Right Honourable Sir Arthur Nicolson, His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias;

His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, the Master of his Court Alexander Iswolsky, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

Who, having communicated to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following:—

ARRANGEMENT CONCERNING THIBET

The Governments of Great Britain and Russia recognizing the suzerain rights of China in Thibet, and considering the fact that Great Britain, by reason of her geographical position, has a special interest in the maintenance of the status quo in the external relations of Thibet, have made the following Arrangement:—

Article I.

The two High Contracting Parties engage to respect the territorial integrity of Thibet and to abstain from all interference in the internal administration.

Article II.

In conformity with the admitted principle of the suzerainty of China over Thibet, Great Britain and Russia engage not to enter into negotiations with Thibet except through the intermediary of the Chinese Government. This engagement does not exclude the direct relations between British Commercial Agents and the Thibetan authorities provided for in Article V of the Convention between Great Britain and Thibet of the 7th September 1904, and confirmed by the Convention between Great Britain and China of the 27th April 1906; nor does it modify the engagements entered into by Great Britain and China in Article I of the said Convention of 1906.

It is clearly understood that Buddhists, subjects of Great Britain or of Russia, may enter

into direct relations on strictly religious matters with the Dalai Lama and the other representatives of Buddhism in Thibet; the Government of Great Britain and Russia engage, as far as they are concerned, not to allow those relations to infringe the stipulations of the present arrangement.

ARTICLE III.

The British and Russian Governments respectively engage not to send Representatives to Lhassa.

ARTICLE IV.

The two High Contracting Parties engage neither to seek nor to obtain, whether for themselves or their subjects, any Concessions for railways, roads, telegraphs, and mines, or other rights in Thibet.

ARTICLE V.

The two Governments agree that no part of the revenues of Thibet, whether in kind or

in cash, shall be pledged or assigned to Great Britain or Russia or to any of their subjects.

Annex to the Arrangement Between Great Britain and Russia Concerning Thibet

Great Britain reaffirms the declaration, signed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and appended to the ratification of the Convention of the 7th September 1904, to the effect that the occupation of the Chumbi Valley by British forces shall cease after the payment of three annual instalments of the indemnity of 25,00,000 rupees, provided that the trade marts mentioned in Article II of that Convention have been effectively opened for three years, and that in the meantime the Thibetan authorities have faithfully complied in all respects with the terms of the said convention of 1904. It is clearly understood that if the occupation of the Chumbi Valley by the British forces has, for any reason, not been terminated at the time anticipated in the above Declaration, the British and Russian Governments will enter upon a friendly exchange of views on this subject.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at St. Peters-

burgh as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at St. Petersburgh, the 18th (31st) August 1907.

(十)西藏通商章程

時在一九〇八年。(光祈按：即吾國所謂中英修訂藏印通商章程，訂於光緒三十四年。又本篇係依據該約漢文原本抄錄於此，並未另譯。)

大清一統帝國大皇帝，大英國兼五印度大皇帝，今因光緒三十二年四月初四日續訂藏印條約第一款內開：光緒三十年七月二十八日英藏所立之約，暨其英文漢文約本，附入現在之約，作為附約；如遇有應行設法之時，彼此隨時設法，將約內各節切實辦理，等語。又據光緒三十年拉薩約之第三款內開：光緒十九年十月二十八日中英條約所有更改之處，應另行酌辦，等因。現值應行更改此項章程之時，是以大清國大皇帝特派張蔭棠為全權大臣，大英國大皇帝特派戴諾為全權大臣，會同商議。暨西藏大吏

選派噶布倫汪曲絕布爲掌權之員，稟承張大臣訓示，隨同商議。大清國欽差大臣張，大英國欽差大臣戴，各將所奉全權文憑互相校閱，並藏員掌權文據，一併查閱，俱屬妥善，改定章程如左：

第一款：光緒十九年所定通商章程，與此次章程無違背者，仍應照行。

第二款：江孜商埠界內全地：（甲）界線起自江孜堡壘東北之曲迷蕩桑，自此曲行過背郭闕堞大寺之後，至峽東岡，自此直越逸陽河，抵匝木薩止。（乙）自匝木薩，此界線向東南接行，至拉極多爲止。沿此線內田莊，如拉和格火格錯東窮席拉布岡等處，均在界內。（丙）又自拉極多，此線循行至玉駝，經甘卡爾席全地，直行至曲迷蕩桑爲止。各商埠內，向有難得合宜房棧之情事，茲允英國人民亦得在各商埠內租地建築房棧。此種建築地基坐落之處，應由中藏官在每埠與英國商務委員特行商酌畫定。英國商務委員與英印人民，除在此處外，不得在他處建築房棧。但此種辦法，不得有一毫侵害中藏地方官於此處之治理權；亦不得損及英印人民在此處以外租賃房棧居住存貨之權利。凡英印人民欲租建築地基，應轉由英國商務委員，向工部局聲請租

地文憑。其地基之租價年限與合同，應由租客與地主自行和平商訂。如地主與租客因租價年限及合同等事意見不合，應由中藏官，商同英國商務委員調處。其地基租定後，應由工部局中藏官會同英國商務委員勘定。又未經工部局給與租客建築文憑，該租客不得興工建築。但約定工部局給發建築文憑，不得任意延宕。

第三款：各商埠治理權，應歸中國督飭藏官管理。各商埠商務委員與邊界官，均須合宜品級。彼此往來會晤以及文移往返，應互以禮貌優待。凡商務委員及地方官因意見難合，不能斷定之事，應請拉薩西藏大吏及印政府核辦；印度政府照會之意，應並行知照中國駐藏大臣。如拉薩西藏大吏與印度政府仍不能斷定之事，應按光緒三十二年北京條約第一款，由中英兩國政府核辦。

第四款：如英印人民在各商埠與中藏人民有所爭論，應由最近商埠之英國商務委員與該商埠裁判局之中藏官員，會同查訊，面議辦法。其會同面議之意，係爲證明實情，公平辦理。如有意見不合之處，應按照被告之國法辦理。凡屬此種交涉案件，均有被告之國之官主審；其原告之國之官，只可會審。凡英印人與英印人因身家產業之權

利而起之事，俱歸英國官管理。英印人民在各商埠及往各商埠之商道中，有犯罪者，應由地方官送交最近犯罪之商埠英國商務委員，按印度法律審訊懲辦。但地方官於此種英印人民，除應行拘禁外，不得格外凌虐。中藏人民有對於各商埠內或往各商埠之道中之英印人，犯罪者，應由中藏地方官拿獲，按律懲辦。兩面審辦之法，俱應至公且平。凡中藏人民到英商務委員處控訴英印人民，中藏官得有派員往英國商務委員公堂觀審之權利。凡英印人民到商埠內裁判局控告中藏人民之案件，英國商務委員亦得有派員往裁判局觀審之權利。

第五款：西藏大吏遵北京政府訓令，深願改良西藏法律，俾與各西國律例，改同一律。英國允願無論何時，英國在中國棄其治外法權，並俟查悉西藏律例情形，及其審斷辦法，及一切相關事宜，皆臻妥善，英國亦卽棄其治外法權。

第六款：英軍撤退後，所有由印邊界以達江孜一路，英國所建旅舍等房屋，共計十一處，應由中國照原價贖回；仍以公平租價租與印度政府。每旅舍，一半留為英國經管，由各商埠至印度邊界電線之官役之用，並存儲材具。其餘則留為中藏英印體面官

往來站宿之用。一俟中國電線，已由中國接修至江孜；英國可酌量將由印邊界至江孜之電線，移售於中國。當未移售以前，中藏人之信，當由此印政府所修之電線，妥爲接收傳寄。又未移售以前，應由中國擔任保護由各商埠至印邊界之電線。玆約定，所有人民，如毀傷此電線，或如何阻撓看管經理此電線之官役，應立由地方官嚴懲。

第七款：凡因信借揭欠倒閉而起之控告案件，應由該管官查訊，設法追索賠償。但如欠債者報窮，無力賠償，該管官不任賠償之責，亦不得將公產官物扣抵。

第八款：駐寓西藏現在已開及將來新開各商埠之英國商務委員，得安排往來印邊界，傳遞郵件，所用傳遞夫役。於凡所經過之處，應由地方官盡力相助，與藏官所用傳遞文件之夫役，同受一律保護。俟中國在西藏妥立郵政，中英兩國可卽酌議裁撤英商務委員之傳遞夫役。英國官商僱用中藏人民作合法事業，不得稍加限制。此種受僱之人，亦不得稍加擾害。於西藏人民應享之權利，亦不得因此稍受損失。但此種人於應納賦稅，不得豁免。如有死罪情事，應歸地方官按律懲辦，僱主不得稍加庇匿。

第九款：凡往各商埠之英國官民以及貨物等，應確循印藏邊界之通商大路前

往，不准擅往商埠外各地。不得由亞東江孜，無論由何道路繞入藏屬內地，以往噶大克。亦不得由噶大克，無論由何道路繞入藏屬內地，以往江孜亞東。惟印度邊界土人，向在藏屬居住貿易者，因習慣既久，仍得照舊按通行規例來往貿易。但此種人如是往來貿易時，應仍按向例，服從地方官管理。

第十款：凡官商往來藏印，其公私財產貨物途中被劫，應即報明巡警官，巡警官應立即設法拿獲劫盜，交地方官立即審辦追贓。如盜犯逃至巡警局地方權力不及之地，不能緝獲，則巡警局及地方官咸不任償失之責。

第十一款：爲保公安起見，凡存放大多數之火油，及所有易燃危險之物，應用池棧，應安設在商埠內遠距民居之處。英印商人未經按照章程第二條稟請合宜地基，不得開築火油池棧。

第十二款：英國人民可任便以貨物或銀錢交易，任便將貨物售與無論何人，任便由無論何人購買土產貨物，任便僱賃運載夫馬，並任便照地方常規辦理一切貿易事宜，不得格外限制刁難，亦不得抑勒强逼。凡英官商在商埠內及往各商埠道中之身

家產業，應隨時由巡警局及各地方官實力保護。中國允在各商埠及往各商埠道中，籌辦巡警善法。俟此種辦法辦妥，英國允卽將商務委員之衞隊撤退；並允不在西藏駐兵，以免居民疑忌生事。英國商務委員與西藏官民，或通函件，或面會往來，中國官並不禁阻。凡西藏人民至印度貿易游歷居住，所享權利，與此章程給與在西藏之英國官民之權利相等。

第十三款： 此次章程自兩國全權大臣及西藏代表員簽押之日起，應通行十年。若期滿後六個月內，彼此俱未知照更改，此章應再行十年。每至十年，俱照此辦理。

第十四款： 此次章程華藏英文字俱經詳細校對。遇有因解釋此章字句而起之辯論，以英文作爲正義。

第十五款： 此項章程由中英兩國大皇帝批准。應自簽押之日起，六個月後，在北京及倫敦互換。此章由兩國全權大臣暨西藏掌權員簽押蓋印爲憑，以昭信守。華藏英文各繕四分。

Signed at Calcutta on the 20th April 1908.

Preamble.—Whereas by Article I of the Convention between Great Britain and China on the 27th April 1906, that is the 4th day of the 4th moon of the 32nd year of Kwang Hsü, it was provided that both the High Contracting Parties should engage to take at all tims such steps as might be necessary to secure the due fulfilment of the terms specified in the Lhasa Convention of 7th September 1904 between Great Britain and Tibet, the text of which in English and Chinese was attached as an Annexe to the above-mentioned Convention;

And whereas it was stipulated in Article III of the said Lhasa Convention that the question of the amendment of the Tibet Trade Regulations which were signed by the British and Chinese Commissioners on the 5th day of December 1893 should be reserved for separate consideration, and whereas the amendment of these Regulations is now necessary;

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and His Majesty the Emperor of the

Chinese Empire have for this purpose named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India,—Mr. E. C. Wilton, C. M. G.;

His Majesty the Emperor of the Chinese Empire—His Majesty's Special Commissioner Chang Yin Tang;

And the High authorities of Tibet have named as their fully authorized Representative to act under the directions of Chang Tachen and take part in negotiations—The Tsarong Shape, Wang Chuk Gyalpo.

And whereas Mr. E. C. Wilton and Chang Tachen have communicated to each other since their respective full powers and have found them to be in good and true form and have foundthe authorization of the Tibetan Delegate to be also in good and true form, the following amended Regulations have been agreed upon:—

I.—The Trade Regulations of 1893 shall remain in force in so far as they are not

inconsistent with these Regulations.

II.—The following places shall form, and be included within, the boundaries of the Gyantse mart:—

(a) The line begins at Chumig Dangsang (Chhu-Mig-Dangs—Sangs) north—east of the Gyantse Fort, and thence it runs in a curved line, passing behind the Pekor-chode (Dpal-Hkhor-Chos-Sde), down to Chag-Dong-Gang (Phyag-Gdong-Sgang); thence, passing straight over the Nyan Chu, it reaches the Zamsa (Zam-Srag). (b) From the Zamsa the line continues to run, in a south-eastern direction, round to Lachi-To (Gla-Dkyii-stod), embracing all the farms on its way, viz., The Lahong; The Hogtso (Hog-Mtsho); The Tong-Chung-Shi (Grong-Chhung-Gshis); and the Rabgang (Rab-Sgang), &c.; (c) From Lachi-To the line runs to the Yutog (Gyn-Thog), and thence runs straight, passing through the whole area of Gamkar-Shi (Ragal-Mkhar-Gshis), to Chumig Dangsang.

As difficulty is experienced in obtaining suitable houses and godowns at some of the marts,

it is agreed that British subjects may also lease lands for the building of houses and godowns at the marts, the locality for such building sites to be marked out specially at each mart by the Chinese and Tibetan Authorities in consultation with the British Trade Agent. The British Trade Agents and British subjects shall not build houses and godowns except in such localities, and this arrangement shall not be held to prejudice in any way the Administration of the Chinese and Tibetan Local Authorities over such localities, or the right of British subjects to rent houses and godowns outside such localities for their own accommodation and the storage of their goods.

British subjects desiring to lease building sites shall apply through the British Trade Agent to the Municipal Office at the mart for a permit to lease. The amount of rent, or the period or conditions of the lease, shall then be settled in a friendly way by the lessee and the owner themselves. In the event of a disagreement between the owner and lessee as to the amount of rent or the period or conditions of the lease the case will be settled by the Chinese

and Tibetan Authorities in consultation with the British Trade Agent. After the lease is settled, the sites shall be verified by the Chinese and Tibetan Officers of the Municipal Office conjointly with the British Trade Agent. No building is to be commenced by the lessee on a site before the Municipal Office has issued him a permit to build, but it is agreed that there shall be no vexations delays in the issue of such permit.

III.—The administration of the trade marts shall remain with the Tibetan Officers under the Chinese Officers' supervision and directions.

The Trade Agents at the marts and Frontier Officers shall be of suitable rank, and shall hold personal intercourse and correspondence one with another on terms of mutual respect and friendly treatment.

Questions which cannot be decided by agreement between the Trade Agents and the Local Authorities shall be referred for settlement to the Government of India and the Tibetan High Authorities at Lhasa. The purport of a reference by the Government of India will be

communicated to the Chinese Imperial Resident at Lhasa. Questions which cannot be decided by agreement between the Government of India and the Tibetan High Authorities at Lhasa shall, in accordance with the terms of Article I of the Peking Convention of 1906, be referred for settlement to the Governments of Great Britain and China.

IV.—In the event of disputes arising at the marts between British subjects and persons of Chinese and Tibetan nationalities, they shall be inquired into and settled in personal conference between the British Trade Agent at the nearest mart and the Chinese and Tibetan Authorities of the Judicial Court at the mart, the object of personal conference being to ascertain facts and to do justice. Where there is a divergence of view the law of the country to which the defendant belongs shall guide. In any of such mixed cases, the Officer, or Officers of the defendant's nationality shall preside at the trial; the Officer, or Officers of the plaintiff's country merely attending to watch the course of the trial.

All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between British

subjects, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the British Authorities.

British subjects, who may commit any crime at the marts or on the routes to the marts, shall be handed over by the Local Authorities to the British Trade Agent at the mart nearest to the scene of offence, to be tried and punished according to the laws of India, but such British subjects shall not be subjected by the Local Authorities to any ill-usage in excess of necessary restraint.

Chinese and Tibetan subjects, who may be quilty of any criminal act towards British subjects at the marts or on the routes thereto, shall be arrested and punished by the Chinese and Tibetan Authorities according to law.

Justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides.

Should it happen that Chinese or Tibetan subjects bring a criminal complaint against a British subject before the British Trade Agent, the Chinese or Tibetan Authorities shall have the right to send a representative, or representatives, to watch the course of trial in the British

Trade Agent's Court. Similarly, in cases in which a British subject has reason to complain of a Chinese or Tibetan subject in the Judicial Court at the mart, the British Trade Agent shall have the right to send a representative to the Judicial Court to watch the course of trial.

V.—The Tibetan Authorities, in obedience to the instructions of the Peking Government, having a strong desire to reform the judicial system of Tibet, and to bring it into accord with that of western nations, Great Britain agrees to relinquish her rights of extra-territoriality in Tibet, whenever such rights are relinquished in China, and when she is satisfied that the state of the Tibetan laws and the arrangements for their administration and other considerations warrant her in so doing.

VI.—After the withdrawal of the British troops, all the resthouses, eleven in number, built by Great Britain upon the routes leading from the Indian frontier to Gyantse, shall be taken over at original cost by China and rented to the Government of India at a fair rate. One-half of each rest-house will be reserved for the use of the Bristish officials employed on

the inspection and maintenance of telegraph lines from the marts to the Indian frontier and for the storage of their materials, but the rest-houses shall otherwise be available for occupation by British, Chinese, and Tibetan officers of respectability who may proceed to and from the marts.

Great Britain is prepared to consider the transfer to China of the telegraph lines from the Indian frontier ty Gyantse when the telegraph lines from China reach that mart and in the meantime Chinese and Tibetan messages will be duly received and transmitted by the line constructed by the Government of India.

In the meantime China shall be responsible for the due protection of the telegraph lines from the marts to the Indian frontier and it is agreed that all persons damaging the lines or interfering in any way with them or with the officials engaged in the inspection or maintenance thereof shall at once be severely punished by the Local Authorities.

VII.—In law suits involving cases of debt on account of loans, commercial failure, and

bankruptcy, the authorities concerned shall grant a hearing and take steps necessary to enforce payment; but, if the debtor plead poverty and be without means, the authorities concerned shall not be held responsible for the said debts, nor shall any public or official property be distrained upon in order to satisfy these debts.

VIII.—The British Trade Agents at the various trade marts now or hereafter to be established in Tibet may make arrangements for the carriage and transmission of their posts to and from the frontier of India. The couriers employed in conveying these posts shall receive all possible assistance from the Local Authorities whose districts they traverse and shall be accorded the same protection as the persons employed in carrying the dispatches of the Tibetan Authorities. When efficient arrangements have been made by China in Tibet for a Postal Service, the question of the abolition of the Trade Agents' couriers will be taken into consideration by Great Britain and China. No restrictions whatever shall be placed on the employment by British officers and traders of Chinese and Tibetan subjects in any lawful

capacity. The persons so employed shall not be exposed to any kind of molestation or suffer any loss of civil rights to which they may be entitled as Tibetan subjects, but they shall not be exempted from all lawful taxation. If they be guilty of any criminal act, they shall be dealt with by the Local Authorities according to law without any attempt on the part of their employer to screen or conceal them.

IX.—British officers and subjects, as well as goods, proceeding to the trade marts, must adhere to the trade routes from the frontier of India. They shall not, without permission, proceed beyond the marts, or to Gartok from Yatung and Gyantse, or from Gartok to Yatung and Gyantse, by any route through the interior of Tibet, but natives of the Indian frontier, who have already by usage traded and resided in Tibet, elsewhere than at the marts shall be at liberty to continue their trade, in accordance with the existing practice, but when so trading or residing they shall remain, as heretofore, amenable to the local jurisdiction.

X.—In cases where officials or traders, en route to and from India or Tibet are robbed

of treasure or merchandise, public or private, they shall forthwith report to the Police officers, who shall take immediate measures to arrest the robbers, and hand them to the Local Authorities. The Local Authorities shall bring them to instant trial, and shall also recover and restore the stolen property. But, if the robbers flee to places out of the jurisdiction and influence of Tibet, and cannot be arrested, the Police and the Local Authorities shall not be held responsible for such losses.

XI.—For public safety tanks or stores of kerosene oil or any othor combustible or dangerous articles in bulk must be placed far away from inhabited places at the marts.

British or Indian merchants, wishing to build such tanks or stores, may not do so until, as provided in Regulation II, they have made application for a suitable site.

XII.—British subjects shall be at liberty to deal in kind or in money, to sell their goods to whomsoever they please, to purchase native commodities from whomsoever they please, to hire transport of any kind, and to conduct in general their business transactions in conformity

with local usage and without any vexations restrictions or oppressive exactions whatever.

It being the duty of the Police and Local Authorities to afford efficient protection at all times to the persons and property of the British subjects at the marts, and along the routes to the marts, China engages to arrange effective police measures at the marts and along the routes to the marts. On due fulfilment of these arrangements, Great Britain undertakes to withdraw the Trade Agents' guards at the marts and to station no troops in Tibet so as to remove all cause for suspicion and disturbance among the inhabitants. The Chinese Authorities will not prevent the British Trade Agents holding personal intercourse and correspondence with the Tibetan officers and people.

Tibetan subjects trading, travelling or residing in India shall receive equal advantages to those accorded by this Regulation to British subjects in Tibet.

XIII.—The present Regulations shall be in force for a period of ten years reckoned from the date of signature by the two Plenipotentiaries as well as by the Tibetan Delegate;

but if no demand for revision be made on either side within six months after the end of the first ten years, then the Regulations shall remain in force for another ten years, from the end of the first ten years; and so it shall be at the end of each successive ten years.

XIV.—The English, Chinese, and Tibetan texts of the present Regulations have been carefully compared, and, in the event of any question arising as to the interpretation of these Regulations, the sense as expressed in the English text shall be held to be the correct sense.

XV.—The Ratifications of the present Regulations under the hand of His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, and of His Majesty the Emperor of the Chinese Empire, respectively, shall be exchanged at London and Peking within six months from the date of signature.

In witness whereof the two Plenipotentiaries and the Tibetan Delegate have signed and sealed the present Regulations.

Done in quadruplicate at Calcutta, this twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord

nineteen hundred and eight, corresponding with the Chinese date, the twentieth day of the third moon of the thirty-fourth year of Kuang Hsü.

(十一)英布條約　訂於一九一〇年。(光祈按:即宣統二年。)係於是年正月八日在布坦 Bhutan (光祈按,或譯爲布丹,)境內Punaka地方簽字。並於同年三月二十四年在孟臘城 Calcutta 批准。

茲因欲將一八六五年十一月十一日卽布坦 Shing Lang 年九月二十四日英布兩國政府在 Sinchula 所訂條約之第四第八兩款,加以修改。一方則由印度總督 Sir Gilbert John Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound 伯爵授與駐紮哲孟雄政治委員C. A. Bell 先生以全權,他方則由布坦國王 Sir Ugyen Wangchuk 殿下,共同協議,修改條文如下:

下列一段增補文字,應附入一八五六年 Sinchula 條約第四款之中:

『英國政府願將每年津貼布坦政府之五萬盧比,從一九一〇年正月十日起,增爲十萬盧比。』

一八六五年 Sinchula 條約第八款，業加修改，其修改之文如下：

「英國政府允許，決不干涉布坦內政。在布坦政府方面，則承認關於外交事件，願受英國政府指揮。倘與哲孟雄及 Cooch Behar 國王發生爭端，或者對於該國王等加以控告，則此項問題均宜聽候英國政府之判決。英國政府當依照法律必要手續辦理；並勒令上述該國王等遵其判決。」

本約係於一九一〇年正月八日，即布坦土鳥年十一月二十七日，在布坦Punaka地方，製成四份。

TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND BHUTAN, 1910

Signed at Punaka, Bhutan, on the 8th January 1910

Ratified at Calcutta on the 24th March 1910

Whereas it is desirable to amend Articles IV and VIII of the Treaty concluded at Sinchula on the 11th day of November 1865, corresponding with the Bhutia year Shing Lang, 24th day of the 9th month, between the British Government and the Government of

Bhutan, the undermentioned amendments are agreed to on the one part by Mr. C. A. Bell. Political Officer in Sikkim, in virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E, G. C. M. G., Earl of Minto, Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, and on the other part by His Highness Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K. C. I. E., Maharaja of Bhutan.

The following addition has been made to Article IV of the Sinchula Treaty of 1865.

'The British Government has increased the annual allowance to the Government of Bhutan from fifty thousand rupees (Rs. 50,000) to one hundred thousand rupees (Rs. 100,000) with effect from the 10th January 1910.'

Article VIII of the Sinchula Treaty of 1865 has been revised and the revised Article runs as follows:—

'The British Government undertakes to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhutan. on its part, the Bhutanese Government agrees to be guided the by advice of

the British Government in regard to its external relations. In the event of disputes with or causes of complaint against the Maharajas of Sikkim and Cooch Behar, such matters will be referred for arbitration to the British Government, which will settle them in such manner as justice may require, and insist upon the observance of its decision by the Maharajas named.'

Done in quadruplicate at Punaka, Bhutan, this eighth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten, corresponding with the Bhutia date, the 27th day of the 11th month of the Earth-Bird (Sa-ja) year.

(十二)蒙藏條約。時在一九一三年。(光祈按，卽民國二年。) 據云：是年正月在庫倫簽字。

茲因蒙古西藏已脫淸朝羈絆，已與中國分離，成爲獨立自主國家。又因兩國常常信仰同一宗敎，此外並欲兩國舊日友誼，從此更爲鞏固。在蒙古政府方面，則由現任外交總長 Nikta Biliktu da Lama Rabdan 與其部員，以及 Manlai Caatyr Bei-Tzu Damdinsurun；在西藏國主達賴喇嘛方面，則由銀行經理 Gujirtsanshib Kanchen

Lubsan Agwan, donir Agwan Choinzin, Tshichamtso 與秘書 Gendun Galsan；共同協定條款如下：

第一款：西藏國主達賴喇嘛對於組織蒙古獨立國家一事，以及豕年十一月九日所發黃教首領哲布尊丹巴 Je-tsun Dampa 喇嘛應爲蒙古國主之宣言，加以允許與承認。

第二款：蒙古國主哲布尊丹巴喇嘛，對於組織西藏獨立國家一事，以及達賴喇嘛爲西藏國主之宣言，加以允許與承認。

第三款：兩國當於彼此協商之後，設法促進佛教信仰。

第四款：蒙藏兩國，從今以後，凡有外患內憂，彼此皆當永遠互相贊助。

第五款：兩國各在本土之內，凡遇兩國國民以公家或私人資格，關於宗教或政治事件之旅行，皆當加以贊助。

第六款：蒙藏兩國當一如歷來，互作土產貿易——貨物牲畜等等，並當開辦工業事項。

第七款： 從現在起，凡有借款之事，必須先得公家機關之許可，始能實行。若無此種許可，則將來加有要求提出，政府機關當置之不理。

倘若此項合同係訂於本約未結之前，而合同當事人對於所有糾葛，又不能為友誼的解決；同時因此所發生之損失，又非常之大；則上述政府機關，當強迫使其償還此項債務。但債務之與 Shabinars 及 Hoshuns 有關者，則為例外。

(Shabinars 係屬於 Hu-tuk-tu 王府之人，並向該王府納稅。)

(Hoshuns——侯爵領地。)

第八款： 如本約條款將來有加以補充之必要時，則蒙藏兩國政府當特派全權專使，按照彼時情形，協定約款。

第九款： 本約以簽字之日起，發生效力。

蒙古政府全權代表：現任外交總長 Biliktu Da-Lama Rabdan 與其部員，以及 Manlai Caatyr Bei-Tzu Damdinsurun。

西藏國主達賴喇嘛之全權代表：西藏銀行經理 Gujir Tsanshib Kanchen Lubs-

an-Agwan Choinzin, 秘書 Gendun-Galsan。

按照蒙曆爲至尊二年十二月四日。

按照藏曆爲水鼠年同月同日。

ALLEGED MONGOL-TIBETAN TREATY, 1913

Said to have been signed at Urga in January 1913

Whereas Mongolia and Tibet, having freed themselves from the Manchu dynasty and separated themselves from China, have become independent States, and whereas the two States have always professed one and the same religion, and to the end that their ancient mutual friendships may be strengthened: on the part of the Government of the Sovereign of the Mongolian people—Nikta Biliktu da Lama Rabdan, acting Minister of Foreign Affairs and Assistant Minister-General and Manlai Caatyr Bei-Tzu Damdinsurun; on the part of Dalai Lama, ruler of Tibet—Gujir tsanshib Kanchen Lubsan-Agwan, donir Agwan Choinzin, Tshichamtso, manager of the bank, and Gendun-Galsan, secretary, have agreed on the following:—

ARTICLE 1

The Dalai Lama, Sovereign of Tibet, approves of and acknowledges the formation of an independent Mongolian State, and the proclamation on the 9th day of the 11th month of the year of the Swine, of the master of the Yellow Faith Je-tsun Dampa Lama as the Sovereign of the land.

ARTICLE 2

The Sovereign of the Mongolian people Je-tsun Dampa Lama approves and acknowledges the formation of an independent State and the proclamation of the Dalai Lama as Sovereign of Tibet.

ARTICLE 3

Both States shall take measures, after mutual consideration, for the prosperity of the Buddhist faith.

ARTICLE 4

Both States, the Mongolian and the Tibetan, shall henceforth, for all time, afford each other aid against dangers from without and from within.

ARTICLE 5

Both States, each on its own territory, shall afford mutual aid to their subjects, travelling officially and privately on religious or on State business.

ARTICLE 6

Both States, the Mongolian and the Tibetan, shall, as formerly, carry on mutual trade in the produce of their lands—in goods, cattle, &c., and likewise open industrial institutions.

ARTICLE 7

Henceforth transactions on credit shall be allowed only with the knowledge and permission of official institutions; without such permission no claims shall be examined by Government Institutions.

Should such agreements have been entered into before the conclusion of the present

treaty, and should the parties thereto be unable to settle matters amicably, while the loss suffered is great, the payment of such debts may be enforced by the said institutions, but in no case shall the debts concern the Shabinars and Hoshuns.

(Shabinars—people who depend from the Court of Hu-tuk-tu and pay taxes to the Court Department.)

(Hoshun—principality.)

ARTICLE 8

Should it be necessary to supplement the articles of this treaty, the Mongolian and Tibetan Governments shall appoint special Plenipotentiaries, who shall come to an Agreement according to the circumstances then existing.

ARTICLE 9

The present treaty shall come into force on the date of the signature thereof.

Plenipotentiaries of the Mongolian Government: Acting Ministers of Foreign Affairs

Biliktu Da-Lama Rabdan and Assistant Minister-General and Manlai Caatyr Bei-Tzu Damdinsurun.

Plenipotentiaries of the Dalai Lama, Sovereign of Tibet: Gujir tsanshib Kanchen Lubsan-Agwan Choinzin, Tshichamtso, manager of the Bank of Tibet, and Gendun-Galsan, secretary.

According to the Mongolian chronology, on the 4th day of the 12th month of the second year of 'Him who is exalted by all.'

According to the chronology of Tibet, in the year of the Water-mouse, on the same month and day.

(十三)中英藏協約草案時在一九一四年(光祈按,即民國三年)四月二十七日,在印度 Simla 議結。

第一款: 西藏全境,應分爲『外藏』『內藏』兩部。『外藏』係指與印鄰近一帶而言,並包含拉薩日喀則察木多三地在內。『內藏』係指與華鄰近一帶而言,並包含巴塘裏塘打箭鑪以及藏東大部在內。

第二款：承認中國在西藏全境之主權。但中國方面約定，不將西藏地方，改爲中國一個行省。

第三款：大不列顛國約定，決不合併西藏任何地方。

第四款：承認『外藏』之自治。中國約定，決不干涉該地內政，（光祈按，專指『外藏』而言。）由藏人自行辦理；中國並約定既不派遣軍隊到該地，亦不在該地設置文武官吏，（惟下列第六款所述者爲例外，）更不在該地建設中國殖民地。大不列顛國約定，對於西藏全境，（光祈按，指『外藏』及『內藏』而言。）願受本款所舉各種限制；（光祈按，即不在西藏全境，派兵置官建設殖民地等等，）惟大不列顛國之商務委員及其護兵，應允其駐在藏中。

第五款：關於『內藏』方面，凡西藏中央政府在拉薩之現有權利，其中如監察大多數寺院，任命地方長官之類，仍應照舊保有。但中國方面却具有派遣軍隊或官吏到該地，以及在該地建設殖民地之權。（西藏國務總理曾向余言曰：在『內藏』方面，最良之人勢將獲得勝利。我們政府必須派遣誠實可靠之人前往該地；徵稅宜輕，並使

該地居民之尙武精神，保持不墜，云云。）

第六款：恢復中國駐紮拉薩之駐藏大臣。其護兵之數，不得超過三百人。

第七款：大不列顛國駐藏商務委員之護兵，其數不得超過拉薩所駐中國護兵人數的四分之三。

第八款：大不列顛駐紮江孜之商務委員，如遇在江孜地方不能了結之事件，得有前往拉薩將其辦理之權。

THE SIMLA CONFERENCE

On the 27th April 1914 a Convention was initialled by the three Plenipotentiaries.

The chief provisions of this convention were as follows:

1. Tibet was divided into two zones, 'Outer Tibet' and 'Inner Tibet'. The former is the part nearer India, including Lhasa, Shigatse and Chamdo; the latter the part nearer China, including Ba-tang, Li-tang, Tachienlu, and a large portion of eastern Tibet.

2. Chinese suzerainty over the whole of Tibet was recognized, but China engaged not

to convert Tibet into a Chinese province.

3. Great Britain engaged not to annex any portion of Tibet.

4. The autonomy of Outer Tibet was recognized. China agreed to abstain from interference in its administration, which was to rest with the Tibetans themselves. She agreed also to abstain from sending troops, stationing civil or military officers (except as in [6] below) or establishing Chinese colonies there. Britain to abstain from all these things throughout the whole of Tibet, but to retain her Trade Agents and their escorts.

5. In Inner Tibet the central Tibetan Government at Lhasa were to retain their existing rights, which included among other things the control of most of the monasteries and the appointment of local chiefs. But China was not forbidden to send troops or officials or to plant colonies there. (In Inner Tibet, as the Tibetan Prime Minister remarked to me, the best man will win. Our Government should send honest officials there, tax the people lightly and keep up their warlike spirit.)

6. A Chinese Amban was to be re-established at Lhasa with a military escort, limited to three hundred men.

7. The escorts of the British Trade Agencies in Tibet were not to exceed three-fourths of the Chinese escort at Lhasa.

8. The British Agent at Gyantse was authorized to visit Lhasa, in order to settle matters which could not be settled at Gyantse.

中國喪地史　謝彬著　一冊　四角

本書共分十章：(一)緒論，(二)淸代盛時版圖，(三)領土之喪失，(四)藩屬領土之喪失，(五)領海及海峽之喪失，(六)軍港租借地域，(七)外國行政地域，(八)外國勢力範圍地域，(九)中俄劃界痛史，(十)結論。凡關於列强之侵佔，國境之變更，靡不詳載；閱之不特可以知祖先締造之艱難，並可發憤圖强，而爲外交之一助。

西藏交涉略史　謝彬著　一冊　二角

英人經營西藏，積極進行，有不達領土之目的不止之勢。顧藏地偏在西陲，注意者鮮。本書詳敍西藏之歷史地理，英藏之交通及中英締約，中英藏之種種交涉，各方對於藏案交涉之意見。著者衡陽謝彬，足跡遍中國，尤熟掌故檔案。此書一小冊，頗可供愛國者研究，學生參攷之用。

中華書局發行